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POUNDMAKER

FREE

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In this issue:
a special 4-page supplement

The games Council plays - City Hall and the 1978 Games

Photo by Martin Coles

CONSOCs urge NO vote on pleb.

The Constitutional Socialist Party adamantly opposes the expenditure of \$44.6 million for the Commonwealth Games. Organizer, Bill Askin, described the proposed costs of the Games as "unnecessary" and "immoral".

During an interview, Askin drove home the point that the total cost of the Games was unknown but could exceed \$64.6 million.

If the City borrowed \$11.6 million and repaid this amount during a 25 year period, interest payments could amount to \$20 million. If the senior levels of government "donated" about \$33 million toward the event, it is possible that additional interest might accrue to be paid by the public.

"In any case", said Askin, "the taxpayers of Edmonton are also provincial and federal taxpayers. They will have to pay for those portions of the costs being met by the senior governments. There is no such thing as a "free gift" from any level of government.

When Askin was pressed for the reasons why his party was so concerned about the "Cadillac Games", he listed several types of expenditures of greater priority than the "bread and circus"

spectacle planned by Ivor Dent and his City Hall allies. Rapid transit was one matter dealt with.

Mention was made of the proposal by the University Practicum in Rapid Transit. This proposal envisaged the building of a 4.9 mile light-rapid transit system in west Edmonton for \$13.4 million.

"It is our opinion", stated Askin, "that this development is a prime necessity. During the bus strike, the traffic conditions in that part of the city represented Hell on Earth. When it is considered that the football stadium which the Games supporters hope will be approved will cost \$22.8 million the proposed cost of the L. R. T. scheme is paltry."

It was pointed out that several rapid transit lines are needed now. One from the north side to the University area and one from the city centre to north-east Edmonton are both overdue. Anyone concerned with the problem of our polluted urban environment would give rapid transit higher priority than an expensive football stadium maintained Askin.

Askin maintained that the "Cadillac Games" would do little to dev-

elop the fitness of the average Edmontonian. The expensive, centralized facilities proposed would only lead to an increase in spectatorism at a time when the public needs more encouragement to participate in physical fitness endeavors. Community rinks, swimming pools, and other sports facilities would be much more useful if the physical health of the majority of citizens is to be of importance, he said.

Askin then summed up several items which the Constitutional Socialist Party considers to be of greater importance than the stadium, velodrome, shooting range, and lawn bowling centre proposed for the Commonwealth Games.

These high priority items include low cost public housing, day care facilities for the children of working mothers, and increased financial support for cultural outlets in Edmonton (such as the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra) now experiencing acute financial need.

Askin pointed out that there were other claims of the Edmonton treasury. Civic employees were pressing for badly needed pay increases, and a

failure to meet their claims would be to ignore the economic duress now being caused by runaway inflation. It would be unfortunate if the C. U. P. E. members were forced to strike, especially since Edmontonians have already experienced one serious strike this year.

"I wonder why", Askin asked, "the same forces of parsimony at City Hall who forced the busdrivers to strike for such a long time are now pushing for unnecessary Commonwealth Games expenditures with such reckless abandon?" He added that it was obvious that the cabal controlling City Hall had one principle function, and that was to serve the interests of a very small number of local businessmen.

It was stated that the Constitutional Socialist Party would do everything possible to ensure a "no" vote at the time of the March 20 plebiscite. The Party does not oppose the Games in principle, but does oppose the way in which the Games are being used as a pretext to build expensive facilities that only a small percentage of the population will ever benefit from.

by Donna Rae

cheap thrills (and coming events)

Monday, March 11

Dental Health Week

Dental Health Week is here. March 9 - 15. Brush-ins at SUB, display tables, clinics, information and films in SUB, CAB, HUB, and Lister.

POUNDMAKER

POUNDMAKER is published weekly on Mondays by the Harvey G. Thomgirt Publishing Society, an incorporated non-profit society, from offices located at 11129 - 80th Avenue, Edmonton; phone 433-5041. Single copies are free at all outlets. Subscriptions cost \$7.00 for one year and \$12.00 for two years. Any and all volunteers are welcome. Press releases, letters, money, food, beer, editorial submissions, etc. must be received by the Friday before publication. POUNDMAKER is printed by Central Web Offset Limited.

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STAFF THIS ISSUE

IF YOU FIND MISTAKES

IN THIS PUBLICATION, PLEASE CONSIDER THAT THEY ARE THERE FOR A PURPOSE. WE PUBLISH SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE,

AND SOME PEOPLE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR MISTAKES.



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Prof to Speak

Professor Gosta Franzen of the University of Chicago, will give a public lecture on "Vikings and Literature" in Tory L-12 at 8 p.m.

Tuesday, March 12

Junior Recital

Cellist, Joanne Ludbrook, third year Bachelor of Music student, will present her junior recital at 5 p.m. in Con Hall. No admission will be charged.

Wednesday, March 13

Piano Recital

Pianist Halina Wrobel, third year B. of M. student, will present her junior recital at 5 p.m. in Con Hall. Free.

Commonwealth Games Forum

Fighting it out will be Lyall Roper and Lloyd Mildon on the pro side and Sam Agronin and Roger Soderstrom on the against. Moderator is Fil Fraser. 8 p.m. in the Centennial Library Theatre. Everyone is welcome to attend.

Painting show - HUB Gallery - 300, 400, and 500 level students' works from March 13 - 23. 9 a.m. to 5 pm Tuesday - Friday, and 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday.

Thursday, March 14

Piano Recital

Barbara Ellis, graduate student in the Music Department will present her graduate piano recital at 8 p.m. in Con Hall. No charge.

St. Paddy's Day Celebration

Celebrate St. Patrick's Day at the GRAD HOUSE from 8 p.m. to 12:30 a.m. Here's your chance to drink real green beer. \$1.50 cover charge at door. 11039 Saskatchewan Drive.

Mixed Chorus Concert

The U. of A. Mixed Chorus will present their 30th annual formal concert on March 14, 15, and 16. Tickets are \$1.50 and may be purchased at SUB Box Office or at the door. Performances on Thurs., Fri., and Sat., evenings at 8:30 p.m. in SUB Theatre.

Friday, March 15

Mixed Chorus

The second of three concerts marking their 30th annual formal concert. Tickets \$1.50 at SUB Box Office or the door. Starts at 8:30 p.m. in the SUB Theatre.

Recital

Barbara Prowse, mezzo soprano, who is a third-year Music student, will present her junior recital at 5 p.m. in Con Hall. No admission will be charged.

U of A String Quartet

The U of A String Quartet will present the first concert in a series of three featuring the string quartets of Bela Bartok. This concert will include remarks by violinist Zoltan Szekely who was a personal acquaintance of Bartok's. 8 p.m. in Con Hall. Admission is free.

Sunday, March 17

Abortion

Mrs. Theresa Parsons, President of the Voice of the Unborn Association, will speak on abortions in the Newman Centre, located in the basement of St. Joseph's College on the U. of A. campus. For more information contact Joan at 439-1556.

Monday, March 18

Trumpet Recital

Fordyce Pier, assistant professor in the Music Department, will present a trumpet recital at 8 p.m. in Con Hall. The program will include both earlier and contemporary music for trumpet solo, trumpet with piano, and trumpet in ensemble.

Wednesday, March 20

Fashion Flight

Fashion Flight will take place at 7 p.m. at the Edmonton Inn. Tickets \$4.00 Phone 429-1023 for further info.

Saturday, March 23

Tennis Tournament

To be held March 23 and March 24 at the U of A. Hosted by the U. of A. Tennis Club. Will be played on all the hardwood surfaces of the four indoor courts in the Main and West Gyms.

Men's Singles and Men's Doubles will be held. Singles will be limited to first 32 entries and Doubles will be limited to the first 16 team entries. Forms available from the Phys Ed Gen-Office or Kinsmen Fieldhouse. All entries must be received before 6 p.m. Wednesday, March 20.

Matches will be played from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily.

Tuesday, March 26

Public Lecture

Jerry Poschon will give a public lecture on "Natural Gas is a Non-renewable resource" and "The Mackenzie Valley Gas Pipeline" at 7:30 p.m. in SUB Theatre. Admission is free.

Miscellaneous

River Valley Usage

A series of community public meetings on the use of the River Valley will be staged by the University Dept. of Extension for late March. They will provide citizens a chance to dream, to create and to draw up their own long range, permanent plans for the River Valley and Ravines in Edmonton.

The policies, along with sketches and drawings, will be presented to City Council. Details of the event can be obtained from Gerald Wright at the Dept. of Extension, 432-5068.

FREE CLASSIFIED

433-5041

HOUSING

Bedroom suite for rent. Furnished, utilities included. \$80 month. Call 436-5947. 10929-74 Ave. Only 1 occupant.

Wanted: one person to share house near University. Available April 1. Phone 439-6638 (evenings). Rent \$40.

Wanted: one person to share co-op house. \$50 for room plus utilities. 8418 - 107 St. Phone (evenings) 433-0945.

Wanted: one person to share 5 bedroom house with 4 others. Preferably student. 10803 - 83 Ave.

2 bedroom apartment for sub-lease. May 1 - August 31. Furnished. College-Plaza Tower I. 439-4048.

House to share. \$65 plus utilities per month. 9944 - 85 Ave. Phone 439-8645.

FOR SALE

For Sale: 120 Bass universal accordion and case. Interchanging Keys. \$375 Phone 434-8197.

Spanish blue-green flower design custom made drapes, 152" x 83". \$75. Hooks included. Plus white Terrellyn drapes 152" x 83". \$35. Hooks included. Phone 435-8760 (afternoons.)

For Sale: 63 Ford Econoline Van \$575. 433-2827 (between 5 and 7 p.m.)

For Sale: second hand single bed size mattress and box spring. Fair condition, but at \$10, what's a few lumps? Call Ross at 433-5041.

For Sale: Continental bed and mattress 39" like new. Chest of drawers, small desk. Phone after 6. 433-5967.

For Sale: Potter's kickwheel, like new. Reasonable price. Phone 479-5057 after 5 p.m.

For Sale: Pair of ladies ski boots, size 8, very new, \$50. Phone 432-5038 (days) and 488-4301 (evenings).

For Sale: Maternity wardrobe. Dresses, slacks, shorts, tops, etc. size 8 - 10. Phone 435-7744.

For Sale: San Sui 2000A 90 watt amplifier - AM-FM Tuner, also one set powerful 12" air suspension speakers in exponential horn carinets, and one smaller set; 3 speakers per cabinet. Reasonable. Call Vincent at 452-7242.

For Sale: Lafayette SQ-M 4 channel decoder. \$30. Light organs 488-0508.

For Sale: Medium sized violin. Bow and case included. \$65. 435-8760.

For Sale: 1961 VW van. \$200. Call 479-2695. Trades considered.

For Sale: Authentic "Bomber" jacket, sheepskin lined, excellent condition. \$50. 488-3132 (evenings).

For Sale: Soni Cassette Tape Recorder TC-110A with accessories including microphone F26F, and built in condensor microphone. Like New. \$125 or best offer. Phone Miriam at 433-0051 (evenings).

For Sale: 15 Gallon stainless steel aquarium. Phone 482-1132.

EMPLOYMENT

Part-time selling jobs available. Excellent pay. Call 433-1796 after 5 p.m.

Person required who speaks good Italian, but without Sicilian or other local accent. Phone Anthony at 433-4985.

Part-time selling jobs available. Phone 475-5375 after 5 p.m.

Photographer requires nude model, good remuneration, Phone 435-2945 (evenings).

LOST

We found a gold man's signet ring on 110th Street and 81st Ave. 433-4608.

Reward for the return of a gold NAIT ring suspended on a long gold chain. Phone Carol at 435-5974.

MISCELLANEOUS

Graduate students, lecturers, and others interested in inter-disciplinary or wholistic outlooks; a very informal list is being attempted with the aim of encouraging communication. Please leave your name and number. Phone Tony at 433-5889. (No commitment.) Humanities, Sciences, Social Sciences. Possibilities include exchange of ideas.

Free Sealpoint Siamese Cat. 8 months old. -some knowledge of siamese cats essential. Call 434-1058.

A Drama group is looking for 3 males interested in an amateur production. Drop in to the South Western Cultural Centre (Thursday night at 8 p.m.) at 11507-74 Ave. For more information call Wendy at 435-7598 (evenings).

E.V.A. active in civic concerns

Doug Tomlinson, well-known Edmonton labor leader and progressive, has announced that he will be running for alderman in Ward 4 in this fall's civic elections.

Tomlinson has been active for years in the Beverage Dispensers Union. His local is the one which has been on strike against the Strathcona Legion for a year in an attempt to prevent the Legion from destroying the local. He has run in previous civic elections, and has the backing of the newly-revitalized Edmonton Voters Association.

The E. V. A. was formed in the fifties as a civic organization which fought for progressive changes in city policy. During the late sixties it ceased to function as an organization, but its members and supporters were still very active in civic affairs. E. V. A. intends to run other candidates besides Tomlinson, and is currently campaigning on issues such as the March 20 plebis-

cite.

E. V. A. calls for a "No" vote on the plebiscite, which asks voters whether they approve of the proposed method of financing the 1978 Commonwealth Games. This method would involve an increased mill rate for the cities homeowners and increased rents for renters. E. V. A. feels that while the Games themselves are a good thing for the city, this method of financing is wrong. It would prefer to finance the Games by a special tax on the large hotels and other businesses which will make large profits from the influx of athletes and tourists into the city.

public facilities

E. V. A. is also deeply concerned about the possibility that the Games facilities will be largely unavailable for use by the public. One prominent supporter of the Games has stated, for example, that the swimming pool which will be built will be used by competitive teams.

So, Tomlinson points out, E. V. A. urges Edmontonians to vote no on the plebiscite and to fight for a different method of raising money to pay for the facilities, and also to work to insure that the facilities will be used by the public at rates which it can afford.

E. V. A.'s platform for the civic election will include several basic points. One is a change in the taxation system, which E. V. A. says places an unfair burden on homeowners and renters. It would prefer a taxation system based on income, and would try to get the federal and provincial governments to pay a larger share than they do now.

public utilities

A second major point is city ownership of Northwestern Utilities and a general strengthening of public utilities. The city has the option once every five years of either renewing Northwestern's franchise to provide gas or to buy it out and make gas a city-owned utility. 1975 is the next chance the city has to do this.

E. V. A. points to the town of Smoky Lake, which has publicly-owned gas and about the lowest priced gas in Canada as well, as an example of what could be done.

In general, E. V. A. wants to extend public control of utilities, and opposes attempts to sell off those which make money for the city, such as the attempt to sell Edmonton Telephones.

Tomlinson says that it's interesting that the aldermen who wanted to sell Edmonton Telephones didn't raise the idea of trying to sell something like the ETS, which loses money for the city.

rent control

E. V. A. would like to see rent controls in the city, and would actively press the provincial government for a strengthening of the Municipal Act to make this possible. It would also create a Landlord and Tenant Review Board to protect tenants.

Public housing is another priority of E. V. A. Tomlinson points out that Edmonton was the last major city in Canada to get low rent public housing, and says there still is not nearly enough. E. V. A. calls for an investigation into the standards of public housing and the Building Codes, and questions how the development of this housing was managed.

Members of E. V. A. have been active in campaigning for Light Rapid Transit in Edmonton. It was largely members and supporters of the organization who collected 5000 names on a petition for rapid transit to the city's transportation hearings in November, 1972.

E. V. A. feels that day-care is an important issue in the upcoming elections. It will fight for expanded, better quality and better planned day care facilities.

Another point in E. V. A.'s platform is a full ward system: twelve wards with one alderman for each ward. E. V. A. members have been active in fighting

Town Hall restores participatory democracy?

The Town Hall Meeting concept can involve people in the government again, and by including all three levels of government, streamline the governmental process, says Doug Roche, Conservative Member of Parliament for Edmonton-Strathcona.

Such a meeting, attended by 150 mostly older people was held at the Jubilee Auditorium to discuss the problems that are faced by those in this federal riding.

Representing all three levels of government were MP Doug Roche, MLA Julian Kozlak, Cabinet Ministers Neil Crawford and Horst Schmidt, Mayor Ivor Dent, and Alderman Cec Purves, Dudley Menzies, Bill MacLean and L. O. "Buck" Olsen. The meeting was chaired by Bruce Hogle.

Mayor Dent spoke first on the transportation problem the residents in the area have to contend with. It is due mainly to the growth of Edmonton and the areas around Edmonton, he said. Old roads now have to serve modern needs.

There followed later many questions on the subject of Rapid Transit. The public was assured that it was coming and that costs would be shared with the provincial government.

There were many questions on old age housing by the residents of Strathcona Place. They were also assured that the high-rise tower they have been awaiting for six years would go ahead this year (barring expropriations proceedings being necessary).

The panel showed great concern over the burgeoning size and cost of government. As Mr. Roche put it, "I am shocked by how this monster is growing. 40% of Ottawa is on the federal payroll."

It was attributed to inflation and increased growth. The only solution offered was to reduce duplication of governmental services and opening channels of communication, as with this meeting.

The last question dealt with an agreement on the part of the panel that women do not get equal pay for equal work. Mr. Menzies commented that it was out of the city's jurisdiction to consider women's rights, except with its own employees.

The meeting finished in hopes that the town hall concept had restored participatory democracy.

by Sandra Falconer

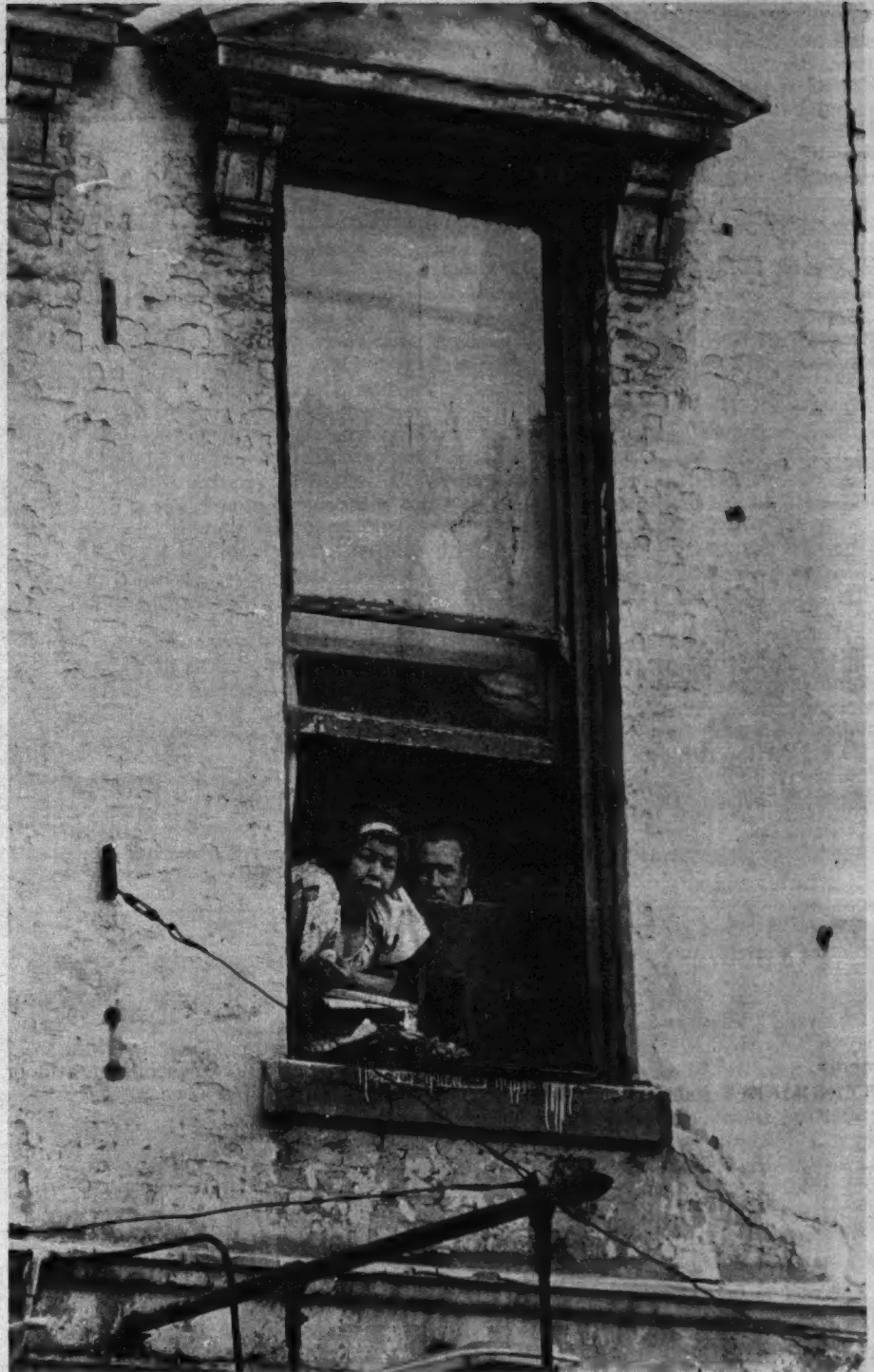


Photo by Forest Bard

E.V.A. sees low rent housing as a priority

for implementation of the ward system in the past.

E. V. A. has already begun working on these issues, and was active in the recent controversy over ambulance service in the city. It presented its view to city council on this question, saying that such an important service should not remain in the hands of private enterprise (Smith's Ambulance). It recommended that the city consider as an alternative the system which has been crea-

ted in B. C. and Ontario, a provincial ambulance service.

However, as E. V. A. has only recently begun to work as an organization again, it needs active supporters. If you wish to work with the association on these and other issues, you can get involved by contacting the secretary of E. V. A., Murray Dickhaut, at 435-5673.

by Rufus T. Firefly

Union woman to speak

On Tuesday, March 12, the Women's Programme Centre will be presenting Helen Potrebko of Vancouver, a representative from the Service, Office and Retail Workers Union of Canada.

SORWOC is a recently formed independent Canadian Union attempting to organize those areas of the work force where women workers predominate. It was formed out of successful strike actions taken last year by women de-

manding better wages and working conditions from the Denny's Restaurant chain in Vancouver.

The topic to be discussed will be Women and Work, and should be of particular interest to workers employed as clerks, typists, sales clerks, restaurant personnel, caretaking, etc.

The meeting will be held at 8:00pm in the basement of McDougall United Church at 101 St. and MacDonald Dr.

James demystifies Black history

opened a four day speaking tour at the University. The lecture he gave was a general overview of the history of Black African and West Indian struggle for self determination and socialism.

C. L. R. James is a Black author from Trinidad, and has written a wide variety of articles ranging from his most famous book *The Black Jacobins* a history of Black struggles in 17th century Haiti, to writing cricket reviews for the London Times and Observer, to founding the Nation official journal of the Peoples National Movement in Trinidad. He has a long history of critical socialist and marxist works and being good friends with various leaders of African Liberation movements.

James is 74 years old and spends most of his time trying to demystify people about Black history. He stated at the beginning of the lecture that: "Western civilisation fills our heads with nonsense that our (black) history isn't important so we don't think it is. I'm not saying Blacks are superior, I'm just trying to get through the lies."

The major portion of the lecture dealt with an overview of his three upcoming lectures on West Indian and African struggles for self-determination for black peoples.

The overview consisted mainly of acquainting his audience of sixty-five people with the differences in white colonial development and African development.

"Civilisation is the relation between people, not the building of cities, telephones and satellites. Development

is when you get rid of the elite, by subordinating the elite to the masses."

He constantly referred to historical developments in African history. His favourite reference was to Tanzania's President Nyerere, author of *Readings in Socialism*. James stated that:

"Nyerere defined socialism as existing when the means of production is in the control of the workers and peasants, not through nationalisation."

"Nyerere is aware not only of the problems of the developed and under-developed countries but of the elites in the African cities exploiting the peasants."

To illustrate this point James cited the example of how the capital of Tanzania, Dar-es-Salam, has recently built the largest and best equipped hospital in the country, a hospital that was built off the sweat of the peasants who, because of their distances from the city won't have use of this hospital.

Nyerere, according to James, countered this type of development and attitude towards development by insisting that political leaders and members of parliament be either peasants or workers, and removed the government from Dar-es-Salam to 500 miles into the interior where the peasants are. This type of development is black and working-class oriented in contrast to elitist or capitalist development.

For James the struggles for a

socialist Africa are directly linked to the struggles of the people in the West Indies for self-determination from British, American and Canadian colonialism.

James envisions a national Caribbean federation of all the tiny islands - a unified Caribbean in the face of capitalist multi-national corporations who presently control the direction of development in those countries. "This is why those countries are underdeveloped according to James. Elites develop these nations for their selfish interests."

James ended his lecture by quoting from an international legal publication, published by the United Nations,

and researched by American law schools.

It really struck him hard, he said, to see these types of people agreeing with him on development. The Text of International law stated that what was needed to solve the problems that effect all nations was a cessationist separationist movement that would decentralise the power that is now in the hands of three or four super powers.

by Errico Malatesta

Cuba wins diplomatic victory over US

MEXICO CITY (Prensa Latina-CUPI)

Although it did not attend the Tlatelolco Conference of the Organization of American States in Mexico City, Cuba scored a political and diplomatic victory over the United States when over half the Hemispheric foreign ministers came out against the economic blockade of the island and in favor of resumption of diplomatic relations.

The isolation of Cuba is untenable, was the majority view which implies acknowledgement of the failure of the Organization of American States (OAS).

Argentina, Peru, Panama, Venezuela, Mexico, Jamaica, Trinidad-Tobago, Colombia, Guyana, Barbados, Costa Rica, Honduras and Bahamas upheld that view.

U. S. Secretary of State, Henry

Kissinger, reiterated the policy of blockade and aggression which his country has applied to Cuba for the past fifteen years, but his word were echoed by a small chorus comprised of Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, and Guavemala.

"We do not feel that this the proper forum for discussing this problem," Kissinger sidestepped.

"It's hardly realistic to fail to settle the Cuban issue," stated Jamaican Foreign Minister Dudley Thompson.

"I don't know how Mr. Kissinger can speak here about world relations and yet refuse to deal with the Cuban issue," he asserted.

General Miguel Angel de la Flor, the Peruvian Foreign Minister, called upon Kissinger to end the blockade against Cuba and the policy of discrimination and isolation.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Aristides Calvane also came out in favour of the end of the blockade. In regard to diplomatic relations he stated at a press conference "The new president-elect (Carlos Andres Perez who will take power April 12) has made some statements that at least imply a desire to move in that direction."

Columbian Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa stated, for his part, "many countries of the region already maintain relations with the Cuban Government without the consent of the OAS and that means we need to consider the matter on a collective basis."

Mexico, the host country, at no time obeyed the OAS resolution, inspired by the United States, on breaking with Cuba.

Peru, Argentina, Trinidad-Tobago, Jamaica, Barbados and Guyana have diplomatic relations with Havana, regardless of OAS.

The "new dialogue" proposed by Kissinger proved to have been yet another failure for the OAS and its main pillar, Washington.



Donkey (3 ft. high at the shoulder)

Dr. P. J. Gaudet
Dr. D. G. Kot
OPTOMETRISTS

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500 march on Parliament Hill

OTTAWA (CUP) -- On Saturday, March 9 five hundred supporters of the Committee to Defend Dr. Morgentaler gathered in Ottawa to attend a tribunal and march on Parliament Hill.

They demanded the removal of abortion from the Criminal Code and the dropping of charges of performing illegal abortions against Morgentaler and two other Quebec doctors, Yvan Machabee and Robert Tanguay.

The audience at the tribunal heard five hours of testimony from women who had been forced to undergo illegal abortions or suffer humiliation and harassment in their efforts to obtain legal abortions, from legislators who are trying to have the law changed, and from doctors who have been persecuted by the legal system of Canada for providing safe medical help to women.

Not present were the 6000 to 7000 women whom Morgentaler provided with safe medical care since 1968.

The group, who came from all over Canada, marched on Parliament Hill carrying signs in French and English reading 'Repeal the Anti-Abortion Law', 'Drop all charges--no more Victims' and 'Abortion is up to women to decide--not the church or the state'. They were met by 50 members of a 'Pro Life' group holding up signs declaring 'Every abortion kills a child' and placards questioning Dr. Morgentaler's motives in operating his clinic.

Testimonies at the tribunal brought out the following facts:

More than one year ago the U. S. Supreme Court decided it was a ba-

sic right of every American woman to determine the course of her own future life. The law was changed in America to provide medically safe abortions for every woman--not just the wealthy.

The situation is not the same in Canada.

In 1969 the Canadian Government changed the Criminal Code to allow therapeutic abortions to be performed in accredited hospitals, subject to the approval of a board consisting of three qualified medical doctors.

The intent of the 1969 legislation was that most hospitals in Canada would form such boards and make medically safe abortions available to Canadian women.

In December 1972 the federal government said only 261 of the 932 accredited hospitals in Canada had established such committees. Several provinces have just a few and the Northwest Territories none at all.

275 of the nation's hospitals are run by the Roman Catholic Church. Although they are publicly funded, these hospitals have uniformly refused to consider performing abortions.

Women who live in areas where local hospitals have not formed abortion committees do not have access to medical care when their health and circumstances prevent them from bearing an unplanned child.

Before the law was changed in the U. S. over one million women in North America resorted to illegal abortions each year. Of that number, 5000 died in pain and terror as a result of back

alley butchers.

Statistics are not available on the number of illegal abortions performed in Canada at the present time nor on the mortality rate from other medically unsafe procedures.

On July 4 of last year as Dr. Morgentaler was being arrested and charged with performing illegal medical abortions at his Montreal clinic, a Greek immigrant woman and mother of three was dying in a Montreal hospital of hemorrhage and infection resulting from a medically unsafe abortion.

In September 1972 a 17 year old woman from a rural British Columbia town died in the Vancouver General Hospital after an illegal abortion.

The 1969 changes in the abortion law had not changed anything for these women. They were unable to obtain legal medical help from doctors in the area where they lived.

Dr. Morgentaler has, according to his own testimony in court, performed 6000 to 7000 abortions for women from all over Canada in his Montreal clinic since 1968. Between 200 and 300 Quebec doctors referred their patients to him as well as doctors from the Maritimes, Ontario and the U. S.

His clinic uses the most modern methods and is supplied with the latest equipment available.

Dr. Morgentaler was charged with performing thirteen illegal abortions and was acquitted on one charge on November 13, 1973 on the grounds that he acted in the best interests of the health of his patient. The other twelve charges are still outstanding.

On February 4 the Quebec government decided to proceed with charges of performing illegal abortions against another Montreal Doctor, Yvan Machabee. The same day Dr. Morgentaler's head nurse Joanne Cornax was charged with conspiring to perform illegal abortions.

On February 21, 1974 police officers raided the office of Montreal gynecologist Dr. Robert Tanguay and charged him with performing eight illegal abortions from 1972 to 1974.

Stuart Leggatt, N. D. P. member of parliament from New Westminster charged Justice Minister Otto Lang's enforcement of the abortion law as a 'direct result of his personal views on the matter.'

The law as it is now applied is 'hypocritical' he said. Facilities are provided for only a small percentage of Canadian women who need medical help. He emphasized the fact that no legal abortion facilities at all are available in the Northwest Territories and only limited facilities in many other parts of Canada.

Is it just, he asked the tribunal, to persecute doctors who are providing a necessary service to Canadian women?

The many thousands of Canadian women who have gone to these Montreal clinics and their doctors who referred them there obviously do not consider Morgentaler, Machabee and Tanguay to be criminals.

The laws must be changed the tribunal agreed.

BOOK SALE

SATURDAY MARCH 16 2:00 Pm - 5:00PM

Underground Comix-50¢ (over 50 titles)

The Long awaited IWW SONG BOOK- 75¢

erewhon

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Ontario poverty conference ...

'Attack the inequality of income and wealth'

"Blessed are the poor, but God damn poverty," Bill Wright, United Church of Canada.

"You people should be Hell raisers," Senator David Croll told delegates at the Ontario Anti-Poverty Coalition conference in Toronto Feb. 15 - 17. He said there are half a million Canadians who are working to earn less money they would get on welfare. "I'm surprised that you social workers haven't been out screaming, surprised that the press hasn't been asking what you are doing to these people."

He suggested the fact that these people continue to work is a testament to the strength of the work ethic, but asserted young people are looking for more "meaningful work", and are "sick of monotonous dead end jobs."

On the well-aid issue of abuses of the welfare system, Senator Croll claimed only 2% of the people on welfare are "bums" and added "I have seen bums in business, bums in politics, bums

in the professions."

Fifteen local low-income delegates attended the three day conference which had set its theme as full employment in Ontario with a guaranteed adequate annual income. The conference called for a realistic definition of an adequate income, to be arrived at with the participation of poor people themselves.

Dr. David Ross of the Canadian Council on Social Development claimed it was impossible for people to live on the "subsistence levels" defined by the Federal government. He said the \$2300 per annum for a single person living in Toronto would barely pay the rent and people should have a right to more than subsistence living.

According to Statistics Canada, there has been no significant change in the distribution of income in Canada since 1951 and the top 20% still earn eight times as much as the bottom 20%. "Do they work eight times as hard?" asked Dr. Ross.

He criticized federal Health and Welfare minister Marc Lalonde's "Working Paper on Social Security in Canada" for failing to confront this situation and further criticized the government for not seeking public input into their discussions on social security policies.

"We should stop talking about bringing people up to subsistence level," said Dr. Ross. "Why should we be so damn humble, we must attack the inequality of income and wealth."

The conference was unique in that it brought together 500 representatives of the churches, labor, the professions, and the poor people themselves, to discuss the problem of poverty. These representatives, who had been asked to lay aside all sectarian and political differences, were able to reach a consensus on a large number of resolutions.

In addition to urging redistribution of wealth, full employment and a guaranteed adequate income, the con-

ference called upon all levels of government to press for control of corporate monopolies and a massive housing program.

Stan Bullock of United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, claimed such a housing program would go a long way towards bringing full employment.

Ernest Holwell of the Metro Tenants Association said, "This conference should should declare war on land speculators." Legislation to curb land speculation was called for, and the possibility of expropriation of land already in the hands of profiteers was considered. Rent control was also urged, with consideration of rolling back rents to the 1970 levels.

Other resolutions included:

- demands for government subsidies of mild and bread;
- an immediate enquiry into the Child Care Act and a complete revamping of Children's Aid Society policies, with low income persons participating;
- low income participation at all levels of public administration;
- the implementation of the Bill of Rights for handicapped persons;
- stronger advocacy services for low income people;
- more funding for community services performed by and for low income people;
- reduction of mortgages to 6%.

The conference condemned Marc Lalonde and Ontario minister of Health Rene Brunelle for failing to participate. However Lalonde and the provincial social security ministers have had their own conference in Edmonton two weeks ago. There had been no public input into these discussions which will be the basis for social security policy for the next ten years in Canada.

O. A. P. O. offered to attend the conference as resource people on behalf of the working poor and underprivileged in Ontario. They were refused

on the grounds that it would not be fair to other provinces, although O. A. P. O. did in fact offer to supply resources from other provinces,

did in fact offer to supply resources from other low income groups across the country.

A similar situation occurred when the Ontario Government requested

continued on page 15

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The Games :

a special report

Written by Winston Gereluk

Researched by the Strathcona Constituency Association of the New Democratic Party

The spirit of the Games

The British Commonwealth Games were designed to avoid many of the problems which the Olympics were beginning to face, primary among these being the problem of spiralling costs due to intensified national rivalries.

The result was intended to be: "a friendly personal set of Games every fourth year which provide a deep, cultural, recreational and amateur athletic experience and exchange for all national members of the Commonwealth" (from the Report on the Operations of the XI British Commonwealth Games (Canada 1978) Foundation, Edmonton).

The British Commonwealth Games, according to the rhetoric, are a ten day international festival - a community hosting international friends in the Commonwealth with an emphasis on hospitality and friendliness. The basic minimum requirements for hosting the Games are intentionally such that most of the 40 commonwealth nations could be hosts with little expense.

In the beginning, Mayor Ivor Dent evidently understood this, as in a letter to the Commonwealth Games Federation dated August 18, 1972, he had this to say:

"At the same time, in keeping with the highest ideals of these Games and in the interest of those nations which might refrain from bidding for subsequent Games if capital costs were allowed to soar, we pledge to provide these facilities at the most modest costs to our community. The costs were to be less than \$10,000,000.00."

The promotional campaign

Hal Pawson's group had to "sell" the Edmonton Games to two groups of people - a) the British Commonwealth Games Federation which had the power to choose the site, and b) the Edmonton people who would have to bear most of the cost of these Games.

At Munich alone, our delegation spent over \$60,000 in a lavish promotional campaign which included literature, a film, and mainly a lot of "wining and dining" of voting delegates.

This money is "expected to be recovered" by "donations from private and public corporations and organizations". So far, the Edmonton Eskimos football club and the Edmonton Exhibition Association have each contributed \$10,000 in this direction. It is not clear from which sources the rest will come.

Apparently, our delegation to Munich put on such a lavish promotional display that it caused many delegates to be concerned that the very spirit of the Games were being threatened. According to the London Times, (January 22, 1974), the British Commonwealth Games Federation passed a regulation copied from the Olympics in order to prevent similar displays in the future. Edmonton has distinguished itself in a less than admirable way.

Also of concern are the claims and promises made by our delegation to Munich in order to get the Games. Consider just two examples from the letter which Ivor Dent sent to the Federation on August 18, 1972.

"We are confident that facilities already in existence for boxing, wrestling, weight lifting, badminton, shooting, and lawn bowling, etc. would accomodate the 1978 Games fully, comfortably and graciously."

And:

At the same time in keeping with the highest ideals of the Games, and in the interest of our own taxpaying citizens....we pledged to provide

these facilities at the most modest costs to our community. The costs were to be less than \$10,000,000.

This letter apparently reflected what the delegation was telling the Federation.

If so, the promotional campaign was misleading as plans are now being made for a capital expenditure program of over \$44 million, almost \$1 million of which will go to a lawn bowling center and a shooting range.

While delegates in Munich were being courted, the citizens of Edmonton were also being "promoted", mainly by the media, of which Edmonton Journal probably took the most active role in convincing people that the cost of the games would be minimal. Consider the following as just two examples:

Hal Pawson's comment on the fact that Leeds had banked \$6,250,000 towards the Games.

"We aren't considering putting anything like \$6,250,000 into it. The Kinsmen Club has offered a \$3.5 million swimming pool, the Edmonton Exhibition Association is providing an arena, and a stadium will come either through the Edmonton Eskimos or the University of Alberta. We will get our facilities the cheapest anyone has ever got them in terms of municipal money."

(Edmonton Journal, August 18, 1972).

The same Journal reporter, Olive Elliott, in another front page story:

"Edmonton is going full tilt to plan and build the \$9.75 million facilities it will require for the 1978 Commonwealth Games."

And:

"Hal Pawson... was hopeful almost all the financing -- as well as \$2 million in operating costs -- would be covered by federal and provincial grants, donations and some financial schemes such as lotteries, and 'that it is not necessary any money come from the City'."

(Edmonton Journal, August 25, 1972)

These are only two of many media reports on which Edmontonians were expected to base their decision whether or not to support the Games.

Nowhere was there any indication that the cost would escalate, four years before the Games, to \$44 million dollars, and that Edmonton City Council would have to seek a loan for \$11.6 million to finance a part of its share.

What they were told, a year and one half later when City Council began to make public some of the tremendous cost estimates, was that they should gladly bear the financial burden, or lose expected grants from the two senior levels of government. One example of this saw M.L. Van Vliet telling Edmontonians that:

The City of Edmonton is being given an opportunity to acquire some much-needed facilities at the fantastic bargain of approximately thirty cents on the dollar...

(Edmonton Journal, December 8, 1973).

The implication was, of course, that Government assistance was somehow tied to the Games, that it would not be available for other projects. A false implication!

The plebiscite

On March 20, Edmontonians will be asked to mark their ballots for or against the following:

"Shall City Council pass Bylaw No. 4210 authorizing the borrowing of the sum of \$11,600,000 by debenture for the object of

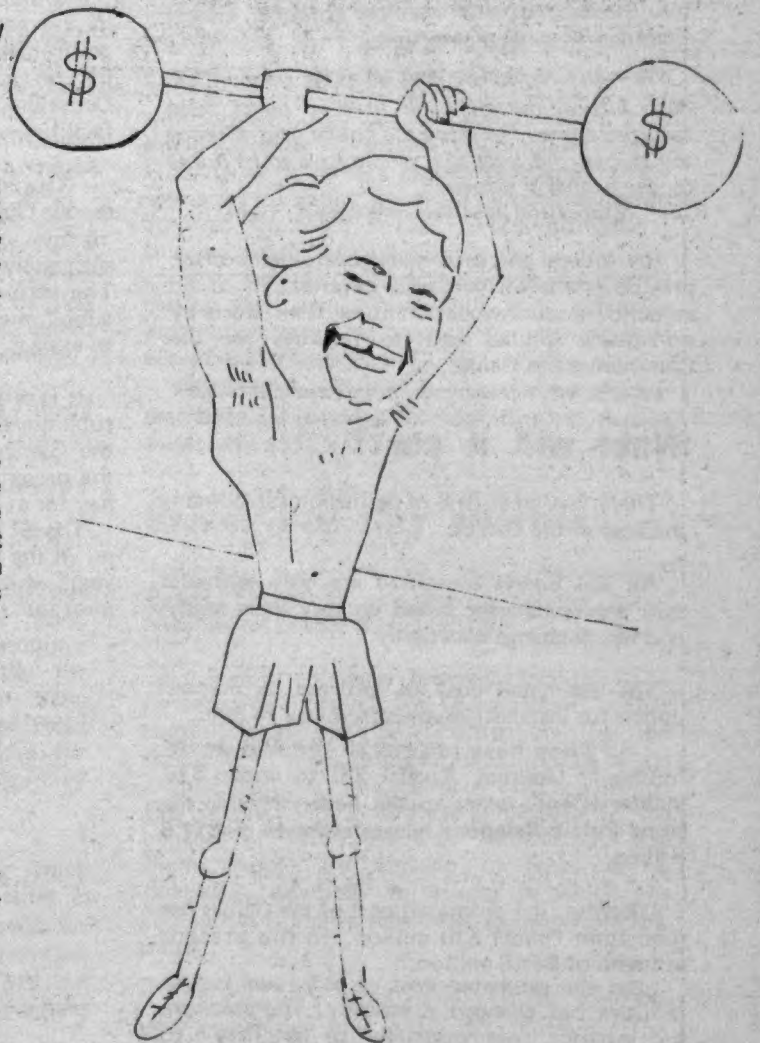
purchasing land and meeting a portion of the cost of construction of athletic and recreational facilities necessary for the hosting of the 1978 Commonwealth Games?

"The debt or liability of \$11,600,000 shall be repaid in 25 consecutive equal annual installments of combined principal and interest at an interest rate not exceeding 10 per cent per annum, the maximum annual installment being the sum of \$1,277,950. Any portion of the monies so borrowed shall be used only to meet a portion of the cost of the facilities to be constructed on City land. The facilities required for the hosting of the 1978 Commonwealth Games consist of a stadium, swimming pool, velodrome, shooting range, lawn bowling facilities and upgrading of existing facilities but they may not all be located on City land in which case money borrowed pursuant to Bylaw 4210 would not be contributed to a facility not located on City land."

The wording of the plebiscite itself can be misleading.

The \$11.6 referred to will not be the total contribution of the City to the Games, only a part of it - the amount the City can borrow by debenture towards capital building costs.

Not mentioned are a lot of other costs which the City will have to finance out of General Revenue; e.g. the cost of the land which the City is contributing, cost of building access roads and freeways especially for the Games, as well as all of the operating and maintenance costs for the facilities.



Foundation members and of course the Edmonton Journal have tried to make Edmontonians believe that the \$11.6 million would be the total cost of the Games to the City.

Further, the conduct of the City and the Games Foundation towards this plebiscite should be examined.

Continued on next page

Firstly, Council tried to avoid a plebiscite. Amongst other things, when a petition for a plebiscite was begun, Council passed Bylaw 4212 which demanded that petitioners sign a percentage of the total number of Edmonton voters, not just property owners, a change from 6,370 to 13,650 signatures. When the petition was successful anyway, Council changed the ground rules of the plebiscite; the money bylaw could now be approved by a simple majority of "Yes" votes, not a two thirds majority as was previously the case. Finally, for the first time, all Edmontonians could vote, regardless of whether or not they owned taxable property.

Then, the date of the plebiscite was "hurried", placing it on March 20 instead of allowing it to be held with the Fall Civic election.

This will cost Edmontonians \$100,000, plus \$50,000 for the "information campaign" the city will put on. Our latest information is that the city will put out a brochure ten days before the plebiscite.

Unhappily, this will not leave any time for examination and debate of the "information" presented.

Finally, the main strategy of City Council and the Games Foundation appears to be to tie the Plebiscite to Games themselves, by suggesting that if the Plebiscite is voted down, that Edmonton would lose the Games, and her reputation.

For example, Lyall Roper, Chairman of the "Yes" Campaign, has said:

"There is no way Edmonton would see the Games if the plebiscite is voted down."
(Edmonton Journal, February 21, 1974).

Mayor Dent, also interpreted a "No" vote as a vote against the Games. In an outburst on February 13, when the completed petition was handed to him, he said:

I think the Games are so vital that if we do not succeed and the citizens turn down the plebiscite, then yes, I am finished as mayor...I want to be mayor of an exciting city that is really something to behold..."
(Edmonton Journal, February 14, 1974).

Of course, the plebiscite is not tied to the Games themselves, just to a certain plan to build expensive facilities for the Games. The Federation would not retract its decision just because Edmonton decided on less costly facilities.

Another misleading tactic was employed by Doug Roche, Progressive Conservative member for Strathcona and member of the Games Foundation, when he warned:

We must recognize that at some time in the near future, the city will have to build these facilities anyway to serve the public, and without the games, the total cost would have to be borne by the property owners.
(Edmonton Journal, February 1, 1974).

The federal and provincial governments often provide grants to municipal governments to aid in building worthwhile facilities. Their aid is by no means limited just to facilities for the Commonwealth Games.

What will it cost?

There is a great deal of confusion surrounding the cost of the Games.

All the figures presented are only estimates that are apparently based on very little study, and which change constantly.

The estimated cost of facilities to Edmontonians for instance, changes from day to day.

They have ranged all the way from "nothing" (Journal, August 25) to under \$10 million (Dent's letter to the Federation) to the latest Public Relations release estimate of \$11.6 million.

Likewise, the estimated cost of the Games has risen from "under \$10 million" to the present estimate of \$44.6 million.

Even the estimated cost of individual Games facilities has changed drastically. The stadium, for instance, was originally to be "free" to Edmontonians (Edmonton Journal, August 18, 1972). Then, the City was allocating \$3.5 million towards it (Edmonton Journal, August 25, 1972). After that, the cost rose to \$13.3 million, to accommodate an Edmonton Eskimo proposal. (Edmonton Journal, August 25, 1972).

Now, we are told that the cost will be \$23.435 million, of which the city's share will be \$8.245 million - not counting all of the alterations which will have to be made later (movable stands,

artificial turf, physical fitness facilities, a roof, etc.).

Not even mentioned are many of the costs which will have to be met if present plans for the Games are put into effect. A more complete cost analysis will have to be done.

For instance, the cost of land should be considered. The city has already contributed \$3.7 million worth of land to the Exhibition Association. That is not included in their cost estimates for the Games. Also, they have not calculated the worth of the city-owned land they plan to contribute to other facilities (like the Aquatic Center).

Likewise, the cost estimates should include figures for all of the roadways, access routes, and traffic improvements which the City will be building especially for the Games. We know, for instance, that Council has already budgeted \$1 million for improved traffic access to Kinsman Park alone. How much more will be spent?

Then, there are the operating and maintenance cost of the facilities, for which no account has been made. According to Hal Pawson (Edmonton Journal, August 25, 1971), the cost of administering the Games will be \$2 million. A later release places the cost of housing, feeding and accommodating athletes, and administering the Games at \$5.2 million, and claims that the Foundation alone will cover these costs "through lotteries, the sale of Games products such as pins, badges, momentos, clothing, etc., corporate appeals and donations, television, concessions, programs and tickets".

However, according to the Agreement between the Foundation and the City, Council will have to pick up any losses which the Foundation incurs.

Just the cost of the facilities upkeep would be tremendous. According to Commissioners on January 1, 1973, this would amount to 5% for the Olympic pool. Considering that the cost of upkeep of the Coronation pool is presently 12% a year, that figure appears low, and we can probably count on paying much more.

In considering the cost of the Games to the people of Edmonton, it is important that, as yet, there has been no guarantee of either the amount of financial assistance or the form it will take, from the Provincial and Federal Governments. Of the \$32.1 million estimated as facilities cost, "20.5 million is expected" to be received from these two levels. Yet, we are not told upon what this "expectation" is based, especially in the case of the Federal government.

Furthermore, an inconsistency may be noticed in the amount "expected" from the Provincial government. Of the \$11.6 million total, \$3.7 million has already been earmarked for the Coliseum, which is not a part of the total facilities cost mentioned by the Foundation.

The above confusion over the cost, and amount of outside aid we can expect, is serious in light of the Agreement which holds the City ultimately responsible for any costs incurred. The taxpayers could conceivably be "stuck with a tab" much greater than they were originally led to expect.

It is difficult to make a clear assessment of the total amount Edmontonians will have to pay for the Games, when all is completed, according to the present plan. We know that they will have to pay for at least the following.

The \$11.6 million debenture issue to be voted on in the plebiscite. The \$6.80 per year for 25 years which the Foundation says it will cost the average homeowner is based on a \$9,000 house

assessment in 1979. According to Alderman B.C. Tanner, this will cost Edmontonians \$20 million in interest alone.

We are being asked to go into debt for \$11.6 million and pay it back in annual installments of \$1,277,950 over 25 years, Alderman Tanner said. "That is about 32 million we will have to pay back, just three times what we borrowed in the first place."
(Edmonton Journal, February 19, 1974).

The costs of any shortfall incurred by the Games Foundation, or unexpected assistance from other levels of government, or from any other unforeseen circumstances will have to be borne by Edmonton taxpayers.

Then there is the myth that any Provincial or Federal grants are "free money" for Edmonton, referred to by Alderman Hayter, when he commented "It is not everyday that we can get \$40 million worth of much-needed facilities for approximately one-third of the cost to the taxpayers."

Leaving aside the fact that these grants are not just available for the Games, the more obvious point is that Edmontonians also pay Provincial and Federal taxes. As one-fourth of the residents in Alberta, they will then pay one-fourth of the \$11.6 million provincial grant. Likewise, they will also pay a portion of the \$15 million "expected" federal grant.

To add to the total cost of the Games, the people of Edmonton will also have to pay for all of the "extras" - e.g., the \$1.1 million for Coliseum land, approximately \$6 million for Stadium renovations, cost of roads and parking lot construction, etc. - all not mentioned in the advertised cost of the Games.

Also to be added to the "total" will have to be the cost of facilities upkeep. This could very easily be increased if future users are subsidized in the same way the Edmonton Eskimos were subsidized this year. Their 1973 rent was reduced from \$86,000 per year to \$56,000, more than making up the \$10,000 contribution which the Football Club gave towards promotion of the Games.

Finally, there are such costs as the \$100,000 (plus \$50,000 for advertising) for the plebiscite. These will, of course, be borne by nobody other than the Edmonton taxpayers.

The above six items do not exhaust the different costs which the Edmonton taxpayer will have to assume for the Games.

They should be sufficient to illustrate, however, that much more than \$11.6 million is at stake as far as the people of Edmonton are concerned.

The Commonwealth Games Foundation and City Council appear to be concerned with staging what Mayor Dent has called "Cadillac" games, rather than with simply providing for adequate facilities as demanded by the Games Foundation.

All indications are that the Games could be staged for considerably less than the presently budgeted \$44.6 million. For instance:

The 1972 Commonwealth Games in Christchurch were staged for \$8 million, one sixth of the proposed cost for Edmonton in 1978. (Edmonton Journal, February 14, 1974). As another comparison, the combined pool and stadium built for the New Zealand games cost \$6.5 million rather than the \$28 million estimated for the same two facilities here.

Much less elaborate facilities than are

presently planned would meet (and be useful to the public) athletic competition is over. example, need not meet more standards, as is presently proposed stadium with permanent seating 10,000 (plus temporary seating 1 which would be adequate for the as for most community uses built for \$3.5 million rather million proposed.

As suggested by Mayor Dent the Federation, and by Hal Edmonton Journal (August 21) existing facilities could be used have yet to be told, for instance shooting range, or lawn bowling be provided.

Many central figures including Hal Pawson, have admitted that facilities could be provided. A have simply chosen the alternative.

In spite of the impression given Foundation here, standards for are negotiable by the host city. could be built, which would cer their usefulness to the public. Example: In Christchurch, the only three and one half feet di rather than the Olympic stip throughout. This did not harm t whereas it did insure that it co community swimming after (Edmonton Journal, February 14

Finally, there are several alter of financing the capital costs of t planners have apparently not cor some:

Short term borrowing (10 y tied in with fund raising program the Foundation. The foundat instance, hold special events in t lotteries, etc., to pay off short issue carried by the City's afflu who could afford it.

Place a levy on capital fu surcharge mill-rate over the next a maximum cost per year being \$16 per property owner.

A special tax could be impose stand to profit the rest fro Because of the economic multipl Edmonton's businessmen will therefore special room tax surcharges on business tax, unreasonable.

A larger pay out could b facilities' operating revenue. Th surcharge, for example, on all tic stadium.

Other grants could be bough. we know, only the federal Governments have been approach

A pay-as-you-go policy, such Alderman B.C. Tanner could pay before the Games. Instead of \$ average homeowner's property ov could pay just 1.6 mill for 5 proposed. (Edmonton Journal, 1974).

However, this is not a good propos it accepts that the City has to bor to finance the Games. If more san planned, there would be need t \$11.6 million either in longer short

The Foundation

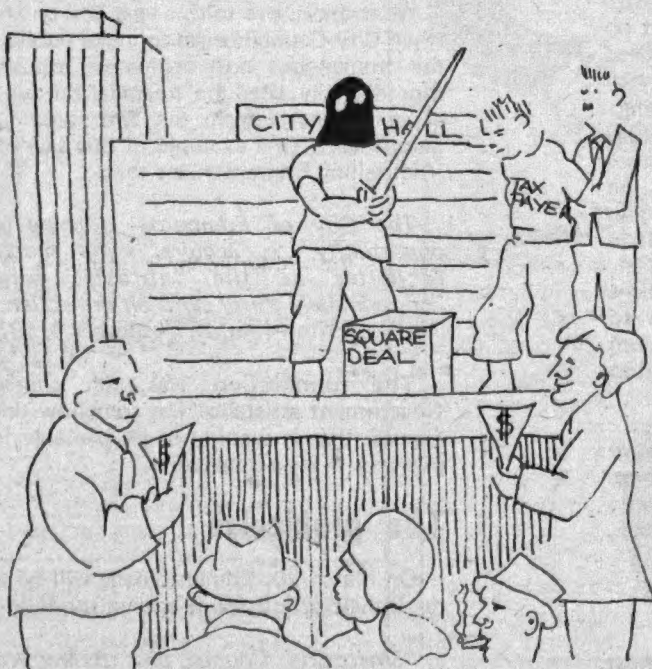
Examination of the Common Foundation yields some ratl observations.

The XI British Commonwealth (1978) Foundation was official August 16, 1972. The initial four Mayor Ivor Dent, Hal Pawson, t and Ian Archibald. Being the orig to the Foundation's Me Association, these four were give power of choosing the other 32 l Foundation (Sec.5).

became the Chairman, and Col. President of the British Association of Canada, the Co-Ch

The following are a f observations about the Foundatio

Directors can do business w companies (Sec. 33), directors an the life of the Foundation (non-directors can examine the Foundation without) consi directors may grant free complementary reservations and



meet Games standards, and after the 10 day over. The pool, for more stringent Olympic proposed. Likewise, a seating capacity for 30,000 more) for the Games as well as could probably be rather than the \$23

Dent in his letter to Hal Pawson in the 25, 1972), many used. Edmontonians for instance, why a new bowling center need to

cluding Ivor Dent, and that less expensive. Apparently, they the more expensive

on given by the Games for Games facilities city. Cheaper facilities would certainly not harm public after the Games. the Games pool was feet deep at one end, stipulated six feet harm the competition, it could be used for after the Games (January 14, 1974).

al alternative methods of the Games which not considered. To list

(10 years maximum) programs sponsored by foundation could, for its in the facilities, and short term debenture's affluent, i.e., those

ital funds. Impose a next four years with being 2 mills or about

imposed on those who est from the Games. multiplier effect, all of will likely benefit, taxes on hotels, tax, etc. are not

ould be sought from e. There could be a all ticket sales at the

ought. So far, as far as federal and Provincial approached.

, such as suggested by old pay for the facilities of .85 mills on the erty over 25 years, we for 5 years, he has urnal, February 19,

proposal inasmuch as to borrow money ore sane facilities were need to borrow the or short term debentures.

Commonwealth Games e rather interesting

wealth Games, Canada officially formed on al four members were wson, K.G. Kuchinski, the original subscribers's Memorandum of ere given the exclusive her 32 Directors of the

The Mayor Col. John W. Davies, British Commonwealth Co-Chairman.

a few interesting oundation:

ness with their own ctors are appointed for tion (Sec. 36),

he the books of the consent (Sec. 45), free tickets, or ns and bookings (sec.

50), and finally, directors can claim any personal loss or damage suffered as a result of their service against the Foundation (Sec. 52).

As well, the legal agreement between the City and the Foundation deserves comment. Mainly, it provides the Foundation with powers and guarantees necessary to control the Games while it places the financial responsibility on the City. Some specific clauses:

The City must construct facilities that meet with the Foundation's requirements (Sec. 2.4). It must also acquire any equipment which the Foundation deems necessary (Sec. 2.5). The Foundation is entitled to exclusive use of the facilities and equipment throughout the duration of the Games, and during any other times it deems necessary (Sec. 4.1 and 4.2).

The Foundation and not the City shall have the right to award franchises for the sale of articles and wares connected with the Games, on City property. (Sec. 5.2). The City shall turn over to the Foundation all royalties and percentages it collects from its concessions during the Games (Sec. 5.3)

During the Games, the City will provide management and maintenance personnel for the facilities (Sec. 5.4).

The Foundation has exclusive rights to all broadcasts and telecasts emanating from the Games. (Sec. 6.1)

Finally, it is interesting that the Province of Alberta (Municipal Affairs Minister Russell) felt compelled to revise the Municipal Act especially to allow the Mayor and Aldermen to sit on the Foundation.

Had the Act not been revised, there might have been question of conflict of interest where elected officials (councillors) sit on the Board of Directors of a private corporation (the Foundation) which is funded by the Council but not answerable to it. They could be seen as voting taxpayers' money to themselves. Besides our Mayor, Aldermen Fallow, Ward, Maclean and Hayter are involved on the Foundation.

Will the public benefit?

One of the major arguments the Foundation is employing in the present debate over the amount that the City is planning to spend on the Games, is that the public will be left with a legacy of top-notch and much-needed facilities long after the Games are over. A closer examination of the facilities proposed, however, reveals that this argument is definitely over-rated.

The general public will be able to use the new Games facilities very little, if at all, and then only if costly alterations are made to them after the Games. For instance:

The \$2.3 million stadium will be available for intensive public use only if artificial turf is installed to replace the natural turf which is a Games regulation. Likewise, the Physical Fitness Centre under the stands proposed by Dr. M.L. Van Vliet and others (Edmonton Journal, Dec. 8, 1973) will also have to be added later at extra cost.

There is still considerable doubt as to whether or not a roof can be added to the stadium at all. In any case, it would have to be added after the Games at a cost estimated at about \$6 million.

Finally, the Foundation has yet to explain how average community groups can possibly rent and use profitably such a huge facility as the proposed stadium. **Lighting alone, it is estimated, would cost about \$125 per hour.**

The presently-proposed \$4.5 million aquatic centre in Kinsmen Park is to feature three pools, all apparently of a six-foot depth (Olympic standard). The "public" use is outlined thusly: the 50 metre pool would be available for competitive swimming, one of the warm-up pools for pre-schoolers, and the other warm-up pool for paraplegics.

However, the Foundation has yet to explain how 6-foot deep pools are suitable for either pre-schoolers or paraplegics, or, for that matter, how "public" use can be used as a reason for the construction of the Aquatic Centre when there are already three pools in the vicinity (two at the U of A, and one at Queen Elizabeth Park)

Surely, the Public would benefit much more from pools built in other sections of the City. If the new Hardisty Pool (\$900,000) is any illustration, the expenditure being proposed for the Aquatic Centre could be used to build five new indoor pools all in different parts of the City. Finally, the Kinsmen Park location is hardly the most accessible to the public which is supposed to use it (i.e., preschoolers and paraplegics).

The \$660,000 Velodrome might be of some public use after the Games-- but only if extensive alterations are made, at great extra cost. However, it is well known that the velodromes



Photo by Martin Coles

THIS PICNIC AND HIKING AREA located on the hill just southwest of the Kinsmen Fieldhouse is slated for destruction so that an olympic size swimming pool, plus extra facilities and access roads, may be built.

built in other cities have had to be written off completely. There is no way the Foundation should attempt to pass this off as a useful Post-Games facility.

The Coliseum is not intended for public use at all, but rather for large spectator events like Edmonton Oiler Games. The estimated 1971-72 cost for covered rinks with artificial ice was \$300,000 each. At that price, 40 rinks could have been built for the price of the Coliseum.

As it is, according to Alf Savage, City Parks and Recreation Superintendent, "if you want to take the family out for a skate in an indoor arena next week, you'll probably only have two rinks to choose from" (in Edmonton).

(Edmonton Journal, March 1, 1974)

Neither can the presently-proposed facilities be argued for in the name of amateur sport. Centrally-located, huge sports palaces contradict any rational plan of providing facilities for widespread amateur sports participation. Even more modest structures like the Kinsmen Field House illustrate this; it is too expensive for ordinary track and field groups to rent, they must train elsewhere.

These are not amateur sports facilities which the Foundation is planning. The Coliseum is clearly a World Hockey League enterprise, the Stadium is designed to keep the Edmonton Eskimo Football Club in Edmonton, and the Kinsmen Park Aquatic Centre is designed to hold competitive swim meets.

Private clubs will probably be the major beneficiaries of presently-proposed Games facilities. This should immediately raise the question of the legitimacy of asking the public for its tax support.

The Foundation has already made it known that both the new shooting range and the new lawn bowling centre will be run by private clubs after the Games.

It appears that much the same is planned for

the stadium. Originally, a proposal for a \$3.5 million facility, it became a \$13.3 million plan in order to tie in with a proposal forwarded by the Edmonton Eskimo Football Club. (Edmonton Journal, August 25, 1972). The cost-estimate has since escalated to \$23.5 million.

Even the Commonwealth Games Foundation can be seen as a private club, given extensive jurisdiction over City property by a curious legal agreement between it and City Council.

While the Foundation was created by and has the financial backing of the City, it is not answerable to it.

Games and City priorities

Present plans are for the Commonwealth Games appear to go against all the major priorities of proper city planning.

Present proposals for major facilities to be centrally-located in Edmonton. This centralization can only contribute to the problems of transportation, deterioration of the environment, etc. which already exist around the City's core, and is definitely opposed to the concept of decentralization which more and more people are coming to recognize as necessary, especially in a city in which the population is increasingly moving away from the center.

City Council's and the Foundations plans for land acquisition and usage also contradict the City's proper priorities. The need for more parkland in many areas in the City has long been recognized by City planners. Thirty eight Edmonton communities have been sadly deficient. Yet in order to stage the Games and also promote professional sport, the City has bought \$3.7 million worth of land for the E.X.A., budgeted \$1.2 million for land for the

Continued on next page

stadium, and is planning to contribute land in the Kinsmen and Queen Elizabeth Parks for the Aquatic Center and surrounding roadways and parking.

Far from acquiring more land for city parks and recreation, they are planning to devastate some of the very river valley parkland they have sworn to protect.

Finally, it is hard to understand how present roadway and parking plans for the Games can possibly fit in with any City priorities in the area of transportation.

Present plans for on-site parking at the Stadium and the Pool (estimated to cost \$2 million) mean that a decision has been made to encourage private automobile rather than public transport system use. Another indication is the \$1 million Council has already budgeted to improve access to the Kinsmen Park area, which includes plans for an 8 lane 105th Street bridge.

If the private automobile solution is sought, it is possible that Games lobbyists, could demand an accelerated implementation of the \$330 million Basic Network Plan of October 1973, a plan to improve arterial roadways in the City.

Answers to traffic problems in this City should be found in improved Public Transportation plans, like Light Rapid Transit systems, not in more freeways.

Who will benefit?

It has already been shown above that present plans for Games facilities hold very little promise of public benefit. Who, then, stands to benefit the most from present plans?

The following are fairly obvious answers:

The highly-competitive sports elite in this City, represented on the Foundation by Dr. M.L. Van Vliet, Dean of Physical Education at the University of Alberta, are, of course, interested in the prospect of a few more sports palaces.

Probably the best example is the Kinsmen Park Aquatic Center "built" to Olympic Standards, and, as such, of very little use to anyone else, but competitive swimmers and divers like those who come together in University meets.

As mentioned above, private clubs like the World Hockey Association Oilers and the Canadian Football League Edmonton Eskimos are going to be the main beneficiaries of the Coliseum and Stadium, respectively.

At the same time, if past experience is any guide, the rent they contribute will not even pay for the maintenance of these huge facilities; both are expected to incur deficits.

City businessmen, particularly those in downtown Edmonton are obviously going to benefit immensely from the ten day Games extravaganza.

The Foundation's Public Relations release estimates that \$50 million will be spent in the twenty-one day training and Games period.

This will be spent mainly on such businesses as hotels, dining, downtown stores, and the service trades. It remains to be seen whether or not Edmontonians will have to face increased prices as a result of the boom.

Not to be ignored, also are the contractors and building trades which will benefit from the \$19 million projected for cement, gravel, lumber and other building materials.

Again, it remains to be seen just how much competition will be allowed in the case of the large contracts.

Even companies like C.N. stand to gain from the Games. The \$1.5 million they will gain in communications costs already led to workers being cautioned about their attitude on the Games.

Finally, there is a reason to speculate on the coliseum and proposed covered stadium.

Could the business community possibly be getting the all-purpose trade and convention center (Omniplex) rejected by Edmonton voters only a few years ago?

Two facilities

It is fruitful to examine two of the major Games facilities in a little more detail:

The Stadium

Games lobbyists are advertising the proposed \$23.4 million stadium as a model community sports and fitness center, accomodating not only an all-weather field, but also, under the seats, "the most modern and up-to-date sports and fitness center in Canada", accomodating 10 to 20 thousand users a week. (M.L. Van Vliet in



Photo by Martin Coles

THERE ARE STILL THOSE WHO FIRMLY MAINTAIN THAT the building of the Coliseum is not connected to the construction windfall that many local big-time sports promoters are anticipating as a result of the games.

Edmonton Journal, December 8, 1973).

Also proposed are moveable stands and a roof for the stadium.

However, none of these features are included in the present cost-estimate - all would have to be added after the Games, at a tremendous extra cost to the taxpayer, who would even then, probably not use it.

It must also be noted that the field for Track and Field during the Games cannot be the same dimensions as those required for football. Alterations would have to be made later, rendering the stadium useless for future track and field events, especially if artificial turf is also installed.

We need not wonder about the effects of the proposed stadium on the surrounding community.

A study already done on the new Ottawa stadium warns us of traffic congestion, and added freeways and parking areas completely destroying the residential character of the community.

Furthermore, in the case of Edmonton's stadium, planners appear to have opted for on-site automobile parking, necessitating a 96.2 acre site for the whole complex. However, the Journal's Dan Powers is happy to inform us:

City-owned parkland and road allowances comprise the bulk of the proposed 96.2 acre site, leaving about 7.8 acres of privately owned land to be acquired.

(Edmonton Journal, December 3, 1973).

The cost of expropriating land for parking has already been estimated at \$1.8 million by the Foundation.

If it were not for the demands of the Edmonton Eskimos (Edmonton Journal, August 25, 1972), a much smaller stadium with permanent seating a capacity for about 10,000 could be built for an estimated cost of \$3.5 million.

Such a stadium would both meet Games requirements and be more amenable to community use than the present giant.

The Aquatic Center

The \$4.5 million aquatic center was originally proposed for Kinsmen Park because of the Kinsmen Clubs offer to provide it as their contribution to the Games. In light of the Kinsmen's retraction of that offer, it is hard to understand why the site remains unchanged.

There has been considerable criticism, even by the Journal, which has called it "the Major Blunder in Games planning".

The most obvious reason is the location...is right in the middle of the city's major traffic problems. It is stated that the additional traffic problem can be solved, as perhaps it can - but at a cost of sacrificing how much parkland in the process?

(Edmonton Journal, January 19, 1974).

A group of Edmonton clergymen, as well as the Edmonton and District Labour Council have also come out against the pool site, claiming that it should be located in an area of the city not now served by a public pool (Edmonton Journal, January 26, 1974).

The pool is presently planned for the area immediately above the Kinsmen Field House, and also includes a plan for a 450 car parking lot. Besides violating a City priority relating to the preservation of the river valley, it is feared that it will cause extensive damage through erosion of the river bank.

As well, it will threaten many of the present facilities of that particular area of the Park. The pitch pitch-and-putt golf course, picnic sites, nature hike trails, and football and baseball fields.

Finally, Kinsmen Park is in a flood plain, and as such is subjected to the threat of flooding as well as erosion from the River, a consideration which, through it has deterred Council from building in the valley in the last while, seems now to be forgotten.

Two previous examples

Edmontonians need not speculate on the direction the Games may take. There are many precedents to which they can look. The latest two are interesting:

In 1972, 80 % of the voters in Denver, Colorado, voted "No" to a plebiscite on the Winter Olympics, after cost estimates sky-rocketed from \$9 million to \$108 million in just a few years.

In the same year, Munich held its summer Olympics for which costs had jumped to 600 million marks from earlier estimates of 300 million marks.

There are such examples as Squaw Valley, which hosted the 1964 Winter Olympics.

The "legacy" which has been left to the public there includes deteriorating buildings and a huge debt for which the citizens are still paying.

Another example could be the 1954 Empire Games in Vancouver - the velodrome constructed especially for that event has since been completely "written off".

Timely political novel

Herman Buller, *DAYS OF RAGE*, October Publications, Willowdale, Ont. (1974). pp. 277, \$3.95.

Queen Elizabeth comes to Quebec. After her stalks a working class member of the FLQ-- Pierre Gascon.

Gascon is intent on assassination, hoping to further the cause of independence and socialism.

By a forceful ruse, Gascon is able to appropriate, for his use, a room just above the square where the Queen will be passing.

He puts his rifle to his shoulder, aims at the Queen dead on. Then his nerves fail him, weaken his revolutionary resolve. The British monarch impresses him at the vital moment with some slight human mannerism.

However the Queen passes back again through Gascon's sights. He has a second chance. His finger starts to press the trigger.

There is only a fraction of a second be-

tween squeezing the trigger and the accomplishment of Gascon's mission. And then, and then... but that would let the cat out of the bag if I told the rest.

"Days of Rage is a most interesting political novel. It reminds me strongly of the recent film 'State of Siege.' Like 'State of Siege,' the background of the guerillas is painstakingly drawn. Whatever one's opinion of them, such guerillas are no mere 'terrorists' as the mass media likes to pretend.

As Gascon writes in prison, 'Many of us were prisoners not because of our crime against society, but because of society's crimes against us.'

Gascon's father is a miner, who at a premature age, has been used up. No longer in condition for the tougher jobs, he is shunted around to shit jobs until his miner's illness forces him to quit.

The rest of the old man's life is a hell of protest against the asbestos disease. He lay with his mouth wide open and his tongue stuck out like a stump - dry

and thick with dust. He found it difficult to breathe: his lungs hissed and whistled. He coughed and spat into an empty tin he kept under his bed. His red squat body was tight and knotted, coarsened by earth living and heavy work."

Pierre soon learns that his fellow-workers are treated like slaves, hardly as humans. The workers are French and the capitalists are English.

They stand around making obscene comments about French-Canadians in front of him as they think he cannot understand. The workers go to early graves because of their labours but despite this they are scorned by their English bosses.

"You should see their women.... they're hot and passionate, they've got Indian blood, you know... In a book, I once read, they call them metis, that's French for half-breed. And do they breed? Fertile, they fuck like rabbits."

Pierre's family does not get any compensation for the death of his father. You see, technically he had worked for a small French-Canadian contractor who in turn worked for the American mining company. However, legally, the company did not owe Pierre's father a cent. As for the French-Canadian contractor, he was not covered by the compensation act, and would have been too poor to pay at any rate.

"The complete picture finally emerged. The workers engaged in the dust-

iest and deadliest labour at the mill were not the legal employees of the company. The corporation took an old employee like Seraphin -- whose lungs were rotten with asbestosis, and who was too sick, too poor, and too old to do much else--and set him up in business as a contractor."

Just about this time, Pierre meets the radical daughter of a notary and her university friends. They have decided radical intellectuals must return to the people.

This totally changes Pierre's life. It means that he comes to study and understand intellectually what he had always hated from his own direct experience--capitalism.

The dissident miners, radical intellectuals, and Pierre stage a strike against the company. The strike becomes brutal when the Quebec government sends in police on the side of the company.

Pierre flees to Montreal with Marie, the notary's daughter. But his increasing radicalization does not permit Pierre to restrict himself to the activities of the academic left.

He debates with a radical but respectable sociology professor:

"He argued: 'Violence is no program. You'll achieve nothing by reason of force.' 'And what have you achieved by

(Continued on page 13.)

Forgotten history

SWEAT AND STRUGGLE--WORKING CLASS STRUGGLES IN CANADA, Vol. 1, 1789-1899, by Jack Scott, New Star Books (1974), pp. 209, \$2.00

Every student of Canadian history is familiar with the stirring exploits of William Lyon Mackenzie and Louis Papineau. But who knows the name of the workmen and farmers who suffered death or imprisonment for fighting in the rebellions of 1837-38?

The photograph of Donald Smith, Lord Strathcona, driving in the last spike of the CPR is found in any high school history text. But who knows the story of the workers who performed the actual labour

of building the railway?

In "Sweat and Struggle", Vol. 1, Jack Scott has attempted to resurrect the history of Canadian working people in the 19th century. Convention chronicles attribute the achievements of Canadian "nation-building" to "men of property and worth", ignoring the exploited masses who toiled to make these achievements possible.

In trying to redress this injustice, Scott, a long-time West Coast radical, has faced a formidable task. Working people of the 19th century were mostly illiterate and left few records of their activities.

(Continued on page 13.)

G.S.A. Elections

The GRADUATE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION will be conducting elections for the following positions. All Graduate Students are eligible.

A) G. S. A. Positions

President	G. S. A. Delegate to General Faculties Council
Vice-president, External	Editor of G. S. A. Newsletter
Vice-president, Internal	G. S. A. Delegate to Senate
Secretary	Plus: Assistant Editor of G. S. A. Newsletter
Treasurer	

4 members of G. S. A. Housing Committee

Elections at March G. S. A. Council Meeting, March 12, 1974 at 7:30 p.m. in Tory 14-6. Nominations from the floor or by calling X1175 (G. S. A. office).

B) General Faculties Council (G. F. C.) positions:

Contrary to incorrect information published in last week's POUNDMAKER, G. F. C. has approved an at-large representation scheme, rather than drawing individual Graduate Student representatives from the 10 different divisions.

Thus, there are 10 at-large G. F. C. positions open for Graduate Students interested in running as candidates.

Candidate must hand in a completed nomination form (available now from G. S. A. office, Room 232 Assiniboia Hall) to that office by Friday, March 22, 1974 at 4:00 p.m. Election will be held on Friday April 5, 1974.

C) Graduate Faculty Council Positions:

In addition to the G. S. A. representatives, the following departments may elect one representative:

Chemistry	Computing Science
Educational Psychology	English
Business Administration & Commerce	Geography
Educational Administration	Physics
Zoology	Electrical Engineering

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL THE G. S. A. OFFICE (X1175 BETWEEN 1:00 & 4:00 WEEKDAYS).



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Artists' assoc. to headquarter in Edm.

In the course of a lecture given last October at the Edmonton Art Gallery, the eminent American critic Clement Greenberg touched on the issues of nationalism and cultural imperialism.

He dismissed them in a few lordly sentences and paused for a rebuttal. There was silence. He then remarked, "Well, Canadians are so different..."

In 1967, some of the less diffident Canadian artists organized Canadian Artists' Representation (CAR), a pressure group to promote the sociopolitical aims of radical artists. At present it serves the purpose of bargaining directly for the artist with the government agencies and galleries which are usually the artist's patrons.

The final shape of many Canada Council programs has been the result of consultation with CAR, which presented the views of its membership. It is responsible for the practice among non-commercial Canadian galleries of paying exhibition fees to artists.

In Alberta, CAR has been particularly successful in establishing a direct liaison with an unusually co-operative and financially well-endowed provincial culture ministry. The culture ministers of other provinces are more similar to those ancient deities who spoke through their priests once a decade.

CAR now has 1200 members and has

affiliated with SAPO, the 500-member Professional Artists' Society of Quebec.

The problem of organization posed by its dispersed membership and high proportion of Ontario artists has been partially solved by a system of rotation whereby each province, or area of the country, takes the executive in turn.

Edmonton has been chosen as CAR's next executive centre; a national meeting was held here on February 26th, attended by delegates from across the nation.

The groups they represent vary as to strength and type. CAR tends to be strongest where a center of Canadian nationalism and a group of producing artists happen to coincide, as in Winnipeg or in London, Ontario. Often a CAR group will form in response to a specific local issue, and the nature of the issue will determine the nature of the membership.

The Edmonton group is considered one of the most active, and the location of the leadership here will place it for the first time at the center of a nationwide art network.

CAR presents an alternative for the artist dissatisfied with institutions and intermediaries. Its aim, simply stated, is to try to remove them.

Financial intermediaries meant to channel money to the artist often choke

it off; 80% of the expenditure of the Canada Council goes to the support of its bureaucracy.

The intermediaries between the artist and his public are equally unsatisfactory. Too many gallery personnel see their position as a mandate to influence the viewing public in directions they deem correct, by exhibiting a narrow selection of approved work or by promoting artists willing to come forward and work under their direction.

Art, it seems, is too important to be left to the artists; before it goes to

the public, it must undergo a censorship of quality by the immaculate taste of a critic or director schooled in canons of accepted thought.

The first aim of CAR is to place the finances of art in the control of artists, where it can be used to finance art production; a second would be to place decisions about the quality of art in the hands of artists, their patrons and their public -- where it has always belonged.

by Glenn Guillet

Last week's performance better than the music itself

Last week's classical music offerings in Edmonton were definitely aimed at people interested in how things are performed rather than what is performed.

Starting with Monday's song recital by the famous Canadian tenor, Jon Vickers, at the SUB Theatre, we were assaulted with an impressive display of instruments presenting precious little impressive music.

Wednesday evening the trend continued when the Edmonton Chamber Music Society presented the Richards Wind Quintet at Convocation Hall.

Vickers was the first installment of the CBC Alberta Music Festival and was brought to Edmonton at the expense of the Broadcasting Corporation. I had feared that their advertising was a bit lax and that they might not have been able to fill the auditorium despite the fact that the tickets were free, and I would have hated for Edmonton to confirm once more what Vickers himself makes no bones about--that he is more famous and popular in Europe than his native Canada. Fortunately this was not the case, and the personable Vickers could thus captivate a full house instead of a sprinkling of enthusiasts.

And charmer he was! Witty and chatty, he appeared in a red plaid lumber-jack type jacket that instantly gave us a presentiment of the informality of his recital. He explained that the English press had once hailed him as a lumber-jack from north of Edmonton (actually he comes from Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, and formerly worked as an assistant manager in a Woolworth's store!) and that since he was billed as a difficult character in any case, he could liberally add and subtract from the printed programme with impunity.

The programme itself can be summed up very simply: Vickers is a heroic tenor in the best Wagnerian tradition, and Monday he sang none of the

heroic selections some of his admirers had pined for. Instead he displayed an amazing versatility in rendering a variety of composers including A. Scarlatti, Purcell, Handel, Beethoven, Dvorak, and Vaughan Williams with credible aplomb. Unfortunately most of the music was quite uninteresting.

Among the exceptions was Beethoven's An die ferne Geliebte cycle which seemed to be a particularly unfortunate choice since no matter how lyrically a heroic tenor waxes, he'll just never be a lyric tenor. And naturally Vickers is and was not, leaving us more with a sense of straining rather than longing (which is what Beethoven had in mind).

Purcell's "Mad Bess" and Handel's "Total Eclipse" were the two other laudable pieces of music, both giving Vickers the opportunity to demonstrate his powerful voice and his human insight into the music. As for the rest, it was a display of technique--and of great technique at that--so that extrapolating from what was heard, Edmontonians could easily hear why Jon Vickers is Europe's leading heroic tenor.

On Wednesday evening the Richards Quintet continued the week's tradition of good performances of largely minor compositions. Even the Haydn Divertimento in B-flat which opened the concert cannot be ranked among that composer's greatest works, though it was easily the most impressive piece of the evening. It is remembered today chiefly by its second movement which Brahms used in his Haydn Variations.

The Quintette of Jean Francaix was at times witty and amusing, but generally much too mannered; the Peter Mueller Quintet No. 1 in E-flat major sounded like a poor carbon copy of Beethoven (whose wind music in turn is but a poor carbon copy of Mozart's); and the Villa-Lobos Quintette could only come to life when rhythmically plagiarizing the Scherzo of Bruckner's ninth symphony.

But despite the music, the performances were always accomplished, polished, and elegant. I could not choose any of the soloists above the rest as particularly outstanding, for they were all so--forming an amazing homogeneous ensemble.

It is only to be hoped that our ESO wind players were there (I spied at least three), for not only can some of them use the lesson, there were also plenty of lessons to be learned.

by Franz Szabo

CKUA



CKUA PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

HOST

TUESDAY (March 12)

11:30 A.M. TALKING ABOUT BOOKS:	Conversation with authors, reviews of their latest works.	Dorothy Dahlgren
8:00 P.M. BOTH SIDES NOW:	Discussion of the commonwealth games issue.	Peter Smann
9:00 P.M. SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT-MENTAL BALANCE:	Public lecture by J. Herbert Fill, Dr. of Psychiatry.	
10:30 P.M. THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Jazz by the Hadley Caliman Quartet.	

WEDNESDAY (March 13)

6:00 A.M. THE EYEOPENER:	Music, mostly, with Alberta Anecdote at 7:15 (Mon., Wed., Fri.), Phone-Out at 8:15 and news at 6:30, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:30 and 8:55.	Bob Chelmick & Andy Smith
11:30 A.M. IN COMMUNICATION:	Dr. Glen Eyford talks about the community development program at the U of A.	Fill & Ruth Fraser
8:00 P.M. BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT:	Beethoven: The Damnation of Faust; Seiji Ozawa conducting.	
11:00 P.M. THE JAZZ SHOW:	Jazz.	Sev Sabourin

THURSDAY (March 14)

11:30 A.M. FROM THE CENTER:	Talks and discussions recorded at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara California.	
3:00 P.M. MATINEE:	A diversity of music.	Bill Coull
9:00 P.M. MATT HEDLEY PRESENTS:	Beethoven: Mysterium Overture; Schoenberg: Pelleas and Melisande, op. 5.	Matt Hedley
10:30 P.M. THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Featuring Steve Boddington, guitar.	Bryan Fustukian

FRIDAY (March 15)

9:00 A.M. CONCERT AT NINE:	Morning concert hour.	Tony Dillon-Davis
12:45 & 5:35 P.M. BILLBOARD:	Review of current films.	Stephen Seobie
8:00 P.M. PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA:	Barber: Toccata Festiva; Stravinsky: Symphony in Three Movements; Bartok: Concerto No. 3 for Piano & Orchestra; Debussy: La Mer. Eugene Ormandy conducting. Leon Bates, pianist.	
10:00 P.M. MAJOR NEWS MAGAZINE:	30 minutes of news, views, commentaries and weekly news review.	Don Gillis & Carl Noack

SATURDAY (March 16)

9:00 A.M. NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION:	A look at Britain's efforts to bring together all the different science subjects into an integrated curriculum.	
11:00 A.M. SHOWTIME:	Music from "The Athenian Touch".	Murray Davis
4:05 P.M. POST-MODERN MUSIC:	Some examples of the music of Steve Reich.	Marc Vasey
6:45 P.M. SATURDAY EVENING CONCERT:	Vivaldi: The Seasons; Couperin: Concert Pieces.	Don McLean

SUNDAY (March 17)

6:00 A.M. SUNDAY BREAKFAST:	Music from the classics for early Sunday risers.	Sev Sabourin
9:25 A.M. CHILDREN'S STORY TIME:	"The Tug of War" - a humorous folk tale from Africa, told by Mary Rendall of the Edmonton Public Library System.	Jay Smith
11:15 A.M. THE OLD DISC JOCKEY:	Highlighting popular music of the '30's and '40's.	Neil Freeman
12:15 P.M. YOUR WORLD:	The question of preoccupation with the past.	

MONDAY (March 18)

6:45 P.M. THE MUSIC HOUR:	Rossini: The Barber of Seville, highlights.	
8:00 P.M. MUSIC AND NEWS:	Guest is Mrs. Mary Young, president of the parent's committee of the Edmonton Youth Orchestra.	John Barnum
9:00 P.M. DEKOVEN CONCERT:	Baroque music.	Dekoven
10:30 P.M. SOMETHING GOOD IS HAPPENING:	The effects of transcendental meditation upon the life of the meditator.	



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Arts Notes!

The U. of A. Mixed Chorus will present their 30th annual series of formal concerts on Thursday, Friday and Saturday (March 14-16) in the Students' Union Building Theatre commencing each night at 8.30 p.m.

Political novel

(Cont't from page 11)

force of reason?' I asked. 'Men of idle words spending their lives reading and talking; suffering from the paralysis, and afraid of the reality of revolution.'

'Be patient, Pierre, and you'll move more quickly. Governments aren't overthrown, they commit suicide. Talleyrand once told his coachman: 'Not so fast; not so fast. We are in a hurry.' You see, Pierre, you can't force things; history has its own pace.'

'No, it's not true. We must act, or history passes us by. Right now, the FLQ is the locomotive that pulls the rest of the independence train, mainly sleeping cars.'

So Pierre joins the FLQ and undergoes all the discipline of a sectarian group. Among other things, he ends up as a safecracker, the better to finance the revolution.

But even the FLQ remains to passive, especially when the Queen comes to Canada. Pierre concocts his plan to assassinate our Windsor monarch.

The FLQ opposes the plan, fearing a massive reprisal on the revolutionary forces by the government.

Faced with the choice between "revolutionary discipline" and "adventurism", Pierre chooses the latter. Henceforth, he is hated just as much by his former companions as by the government or the capitalist system.

"Days of Rage" is an outstanding political novel. Author Herman Buller has matured his writing style since an earlier work entitled "Quebec in Revolt." "Quebec in Revolt" centered around the Guibord affair of the 1860's and 1870's, when the Roman Catholic Church in

Quebec refused burial to an anti-clerical freethinker. While Guibord's body rotted in a Protestant cemetery, the case went to four judicial courts.

Finally the English Privy Council decided in favour of Guibord. Many French-Canadians at the time contented themselves that this final verdict had been forced upon them by a foreign court.

The time of Guibord's case marked the height of political and social reac-

The National Arts Centre Orchestra of Canada will perform as part of the Edmonton Symphony's Main Series of concerts this coming weekend.

Tickets for the two performances Saturday, March 16 at 8.30 p.m. and Sunday March 17 at 2.30 p.m. range from \$3.50 to \$6.50. Special rush tickets available one hour before curtain cost \$1.00 for students and \$2.00 for non-students.

A Children's Art Show will grace the walls of the Students' Union Building Art Gallery this week.

The art, produced by children attending the Students' Union and Community Day Care Centre, will be on display from Tuesday, March 12, to Friday, March 15.

The U. of A. Art Gallery and Museum is currently hosting an exhibition called "Opening Doors".

The showing closes on March 25. The gallery is located just off Saskatchewan Drive directly south of the Faculty Club and Elitist Boozie Parlor at Ring House Number One and is open weekdays from 10 to 4.30 p.m.

tion inside the Catholic Church worldwide.

In "Quebec in Revolt", Buller obviously subordinated the style of his book to the content. In "Days of Rage", a better balance is formed between these two inseparable elements, the medium and the message.

"Days of Rage" asks us many interesting questions and with events like the Hearst kidnapping constantly breaking, we must ask ourselves the propriety of acts such as those of the FLQ.

Acts of violence or abduction are always unfortunate, but we should ask what kind of system it is that leaves people hungry until a rich man's daughter is kidnapped.

"Days of Rage" asks these questions more than answers them, but Buller's treatment in fictional form allows us to ponder them better.

For example, an associate of Pierre quotes Bernard Shaw's "Man and Superman":

"One of the characters, Mendoza, said to Tanner, 'I'm a brigand: I live by robbing the rich.' Tanner replied, 'I'm a gentleman; I live by robbing the poor.'"

by Peter Cross.



B.C. mining camp in 1867. From SWEAT AND STRUGGLE.

Forgotten history

(cont'd. from page 11)

Those accounts of working class struggles which exist are mainly from hostile sources.

An exception to this rule are the labour newspapers which were published in various cities for brief periods. Papers like the Vindicator (Montreal), Ontario Workman (Toronto), and Palladium of Labour (Hamilton) are an invaluable source for the views of working people.

In discussing the growth of an organized labour movement, Scott stresses that unions grew out of militant struggle and not the other way around. Unions are weapons "forged in the struggle" and when they become blunted and ineffective they should be discarded and replaced with something better.

Scott emphasizes the importance for Canadian history of the battle between industrial unionism, represented by the Knights of Labour, and craft unionism, represented by Samuel Gompers' American Federation of Labour.

The AFL promoted the interests of the highly skilled workers at the expense of the unskilled workers. The Knights, on the other hand, combined skilled and unskilled workers in one organization

and emphasized political action against the economic system.

The AFL eventually smashed the Knights of Labour but the struggle between conservative and revolutionary unionism is with us still.

Scott has unearthed a wealth of new material, such as the Lachine Canal strike of 1843 and the various Nanaimo miners' strikes but his work has just scratched the surface. He has to rely too much on secondary sources by indifferent historians and his account leaves many gaps to be filled in.

"Sweat and Struggle", Vol. 1, is lavishly illustrated and reasonably priced. However it contains numerous typographical errors, lacks an index, and the graphics are poorly spaced and in some cases irrelevant. It is to be hoped that these defects may be corrected in a subsequent edition.

The history of Canadian working people has long been ignored, suppressed, and forgotten. But it must be rediscovered because it has much to teach us today. Hopefully Scott's work will encourage others to take up this task.

by Mike Kubanin.

Notice to University Graduates

The Peace River Regional Planning Commission proposes to offer a bursary to a university graduate who is a resident of the Peace River region, or who has previously been a resident of the region and has taken at least part of his/her high school education in the region.

The purpose of the proposed bursary is to encourage such a person to undertake post-graduate training in community and regional planning through a recognized graduate training program. Such a course is normally of two years duration at certain Canadian Universities.

Should a successful applicant be chosen by the Commission, it is intended that the applicant will receive the sum of \$1,000.00 as a bursary for the 1974-75 university year. The Commission reserves the right to decide not to award the bursary should it be felt that no applicant is properly qualified.

Written applications will be received up to and including April 30th, 1974, and further information in respect to the bursary may be obtained by writing the undersigned.

James B. Gee
Director
Peace River Regional Planning Council
601 Nordic Court
Grande Prairie, Alberta

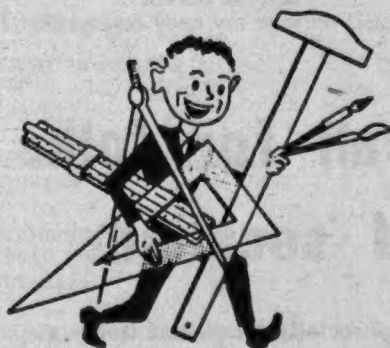
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DISCOUNT TO
U of A STUDENTS

Page 14

Poverty conference

(cont. from page 6)

O. A. P. O. to submit names for the Incomes Security Task Force. Names were submitted, but none of the people suggested were included on the task force. O. A. P. O. was advised that the resources of these people (who included David Ross, program director, Income Security, Canada Council on Security Development; Wilson Head, Social Work Department, York University; and Mike Carson, Chairperson of O. A. P. O.) would be called upon if needed. As far as O. A. P. O. spokespeople are aware, none were ever contacted.

One of the most interesting aspects of the conference was that poor people were present in large numbers and were talking about their concerns.

Unfortunately, the rules of order and pressure of time sometimes inhibited free speech and there was some criticism of this among delegates.

"They say you should speak up, then they don't let you speak," said one delegate. "If we can't speak our mind here, where else can we? Speak up in the wrong place and they'll put you in the mental hospital."

But generally, people did get to speak, both on the larger issues and on the problems of everyday life.

A single parent with five children asked what she should tell her children when they were hungry and she couldn't afford to feed them. A woman described being "bawled out" by her dentist for not caring enough about her children's teeth when she couldn't afford to take them to the dentist regularly. People

were concerned about inadequate legal aid and the lack of information about welfare rights.

A major point at issue was the form of action that should be taken to attack the social ills that most delegates seemed to recognize. One person asserted that food prices cannot be isolated from the corporate monopolies and the economic system which supports them. "The whole system must be attacked by political action," he said.

"We must elect better representatives" said one delegate, but another was sceptical about doing this when election campaigns are so often funded by the corporations. Some delegates advocated direct action, "the prices will keep going up as long as we keep paying them," said one delegate. Such suggestions were not generally well received by the predominately law-abiding poor people.

However, some people were very frustrated; conversations like this could be heard:

1st delegate: What can anyone do?

2nd delegate: Well if everyone

refused to pay their income tax . . .

1st delegate: You'd probably be charged with treason.

2nd delegate: Sure, I'd go to jail, but then my family would be taken care of better that I can look after them.

1st delegate: You're a bit of a shit disturber.

2nd delegate: Don't you have to be?

Boycott picketers arrested

Several weeks ago, I had grounds to write about the "ephemeral liberalism" of many store managers.

I wrote: "Several times picketers have been thrown off of department store grounds even though the picket was aimed at particular products and not at the chain that carries them." (February 18)

Fresh proof of this was provided 10 days ago when nine people were arrested in Toronto on a charge of petty trespassing. They had been picketing two Dominion stores in Toronto because the stores still carry California grapes and lettuce, despite the United Farm Work-

ers' boycott of these products.

The Roman Catholic Church has been quite active in support of the California farmworkers, and included among those arrested were three priests and four theology students. Locally, the Western Catholic Reporter has carried excellent coverage of the boycott.

Besides the religious personnel, one housewife and one social worker were also arrested.

Those arrested are now awaiting trial in June.

by Chiquita B. Poot

Where to get POUNDMAKER

The University of Alberta and Area
All major campus buildings
Validus Aptus, in HUB
Julian Books, 11156-87 Ave.
Lameretta's, Franklin Towers

Strathcona
Scona Campus, Grant MacEwan Community College, 10523-84 Ave.
House of Stein, 10750-82 Ave.
General Store, 10801-82 Ave.

Bonnie Doon
Bonnie Doon Shopping Centre, Info Desk
College St. Jean, 8406-91 St.

City Centre
Boyle Street Co-op, 10348-96 St.
Bullwinkle's, 10273-101 St.
Cartmill Books, 10457-Jasper Ave.
CKUA, 5th floor, old AGT Bldg.
The Hovel, 109 St. and Jasper Ave.
Intoxication-Recovery Centre, 107 St. and 103 Ave.
Edmonton Labour Council, #105, 10319-106 Ave.

Grant MacEwan Community College,
10340-98 St.
Julian Books, 10411-Jasper Ave.
Keen Kraft Music, 109 St. and Jasper Ave.
Mandala, 10448-103 Ave.
Opus 69, 10448-Jasper Ave.
Punjab's, 10302-102 St.
YWCA, 10032-103 St.
Trader Tom's Tapes and Records, 100 St. and 107 Ave.

Northeast
Checker's Lunch, 9460-Jasper ave.
Pinkey Coin Laundry, 10339-95 St.
Super White, 9355-103A Ave.
Bar Italia Dominic, 10850-96 St.
Mail's Pharmacy, 11404-96 St.
Whip Inn Restaurant, 11812-87 St.
Cromdale Campus, Grant MacEwan Community College, 118 Ave. and 81 St.
Bob's Book Exchange, 8208-118 Ave.
Daily Confectionary, 13155-86 St.
Classic Book Shops, second floor, London-derry Shopping Mall
Erewhon Books, 10340-96 St.

(PART 2)

Help and stuff

(PART 1 LAST WEEK AND NEXT WEEK)

Legal Aid

Alta. Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association
10006 - 107th Street
429-1608

Legal Aid Society of Alberta
10136 - 100th Street
423-3311

Student Legal Services
Law Centre, U. of A. 432-4241
10348 - 96th Street 424-4106

Sturgeon River Project (single offenders, drug or related charges)
9837 - 86 Avenue
433-4763

Women

Women's Programme Centre
#276, SUB, U. of A.
432-1190

Edmonton Women's Centre
11812 - 95th Street
474-7378

Options For Women
10006 - 107 St. for info,
Anne Lambert, 432-3832

Free Food

Marian Centre
10528 - 98th Street
424-3544

Hope Mission
9904 - 106th Avenue
422-2018

Bissel Centre
9560 - 103A Avenue
423-2285

Family Services Department,
Sally Ann
#2 9656 - Jasper Avenue
424-6924

Operation Friendship
10348 - 96th Street
424-4106

Women's Overnight Shelter
10218 - 108th Street
424-5768

Food Co-ops

Scona Co-Op
(distributes every Fri., 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. or so)
Garneau United Church
84th Avenue off 112th Street
Info: Jill Konkin, 439-6783

Incredible Edibles Co-Op
(distributes every Fri., 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. or so)
St. George's Anglican Church
11733 - 87th Avenue
Info: David Stott, 426-0635

Michener Park Co-Op
Info: Patty Hartnegal, 434-7321

SACK
(operates from the Boyle Street Community Services Co-Op)
10348 - 96th Street
Info: Mark or Joan, 424-4106

Native and Metis

Alberta Metis Association
10348 - 96th Street
424-4103

Canadian Native Friendship Centre
10176 - 117th Street
488-4991

Metis Association of Alberta
#303 10826 - 124th Street
452-9550

Indian Association of Alberta
#203 11710 - Kingsway Avenue
453-3661

Gay

Gay Alliance Toward Equality
P.O. Box 1852
433-8160

Day Care

Beverly Day Care Centre
#223 116th Avenue and 34th Street
477-1151

CLASP

439-6561 or 439-6449
Garneau United Church
84th Avenue and 112th Street

Community Day Nursery
9641 - 102A Avenue
424-3730

Downtown Day Care Centre
10031 - 109th Street
424-1793

Glengarry Day Care Centre
13315 - 89th Street
475-2151

Jasper Place Day Care
15608 - 104th Avenue
489-2243

Primrose Place Day Care
85th Street and 95th Avenue
466-3906

Student Union and Community Day Care
8917 - 112th Street
432-1245

Housing

Canative Housing
10176 - 117th Street
488-6131

Edmonton Housing Bureau
423-1549

Edmonton Housing Authority
10046 106th Street
424-3137

Handicapped Housing Society
10015 - 82nd Avenue
433-4937

Sturgeon Valley Housing Co-Op
#505 10883 Saskatchewan Drive
484-2883

Complaints

Better Business Bureau
6th Floor, 10240 - 124th Street
482-2341

Industrial Claims Consultant
12215 - 135th Avenue
454-5969

Office of the Ombudsman, Prov. Govt.
729 Centennial Building
423-2251

Landlord and Tenant Advisory Board
10237 - 98th Street
424-0521

Labour Relations Board (Workers' Complaints)
10808 99th Avenue
429-7451

Political

New Democratic Party
10361-97 St.
429-0797

Communist Party of Canada
#1 9642 - Jasper Avenue
422-4797

Industrial Workers of the World
10315-96 street
429-1887

Progressive Conservative Ass'n of Alta.
9912 - 106th Street
422-6636

Liberal Party
10026 - 105th Street
422-1971

Alberta Social Credit League
9974 - Jasper Avenue
424 - 0568

The Young Socialists
10518 - 82 Avenue
432-7358

The Monarchist League of Canada
2 Wedgewood Crescent
Ottawa, Ontario K1b 4B4

Communist Party of Canada --
Marxist-Leninist
2178, Stn. A

Common problems explored at forum

International Women's Day was celebrated in Edmonton at Eastglen High School last Sunday, with a panel discussion on the role of women today. A number of women's organizations participated and the affair was co-sponsored by Voice of Women, the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians, and the Canadian Congress of Women.

Father Duncan Macdonnell, who was a delegate to the recent World Congress for Peace, reported how impressed he had been at that Congress by the number of women, particularly from the underdeveloped countries, who were there and who expressed their deep concern about the environmental problems, the threat of war, the existence of nuclear weapons, and who also expressed their determination to continue the struggle against discrimination and social injustice.

He felt that women were very much the ones who had suffered the consequences of wars.

"I think in the hearts of women there is something very special in that they really have a deep concern for a life which is built on justice and on love," he said. "The fears which we may have about the world in which we live can be tolerated and lightened by the fact that there are, as there have always been, dedicated women around the world who are very deeply committed to the cause of justice and peace, and these two things cannot be separated. We cannot have peace without justice."

Mrs. Sennette was the next speaker. She talked about the role of women in the labour movement, since she is a member of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union, Local 579.

discrimination

Mrs. Sennette pointed out that women in her industry are working with men who very often get more pay and better jobs. The employers often hire women because they can be paid less.

She felt it was very important that women join a union which would back them up for equal pay and equal hours. That is why women in her local have been on the picket line for three to four hours every day for nearly a year.

She pointed out that of all the hotels in Edmonton, only two are unionized but that most of the employees are women because the work is hard, the pay is low, and does not attract many men.

"At \$2.00 an hour it is really difficult to survive," she said. "The young girls who are entering this industry because they are uneducated and cannot find anything else to do, and are being used by the management, really should join a union and fight for better wages, because, although the work might look easy, it is really very hard, and in addition, you are looked down upon for doing it," she said. "The women doing such work really deserve better pay."

difficulties

Mrs. Sennette went on to describe the difficulties that her union has had with the Stratcona Legion which does not want unionists within its doors and which has consistently, in many ways, made it very difficult for women to belong to a union.

Mrs. Nellie Peterson spoke about the farm women of today. She pointed out that farm women, too, needed to organize to present their case, but she thought it important to realize why farm women were not presenting their case and to understand their problems. She felt that they were, as a group, the most inarticulate and silent of all women.

She gave as an example the briefs presented to the Status of Women Commission, where only two came from farm women's groups--out of 469. And on the Commission itself, of the 64 consultants or experts, only five came

from Western Canada and "I strongly doubt that even one was an expert on the problems facing rural women," she said.

In the 450 page report of the Royal Commission, a total of four pages was devoted to the farm wife.

Even more significant, "There was not one recommendation made by that Commission to the problems which were found, by the Commission itself, to be unique to the farm woman."

She thought two conclusions might be drawn from this--either that the farm women had it made and had nothing to complain about, or that since they have done nothing about it they have only themselves to blame.

"But these conclusions would both be utterly wrong, she maintained. "Isolation, poverty, and the farmwife's responsibility as an additional farm hand impedes her involvement in any organized effort to improve her conditions."

Forty-four per cent of Canadian farm families live below the poverty

line. The Murdoch case and the Marital Property Act were cited by Mrs. Peterson as examples of what can happen to rural women.

Mrs. Anne Anderson from the Native Friendship Society spoke about the problems faced by native women, whom, she maintained, were "way, way behind others--especially the Indian women."

She explained that native peoples are classified in three main categories--Treaty, Non-Treaty, and Metis. Mrs. Anderson said that there was not a recognition that the Indians, who were here when the first Europeans arrived, were the original inhabitants of the continent and today are often described in derogatory and patronizing terms.

Mrs. Anderson explained the pride that Indian people have in their way of life and language and she described how, at a Mission school, she was slapped for speaking Cree. Mrs. Anderson made an eloquent defense of the Indian way of life, culture, and language.

Psychiatrists put on couch

The latest meeting sponsored by the Women's Programme Centre dealt with Women and Psychiatry.

It started with a lengthy delay, during which the women presenting the meeting struggled with the projector. (It was rather amusing, actually)

All problems cleared over, the tape started. It was a series of slides, depicting two women who had experiences with psychiatrists. The accompanying soundtrack started and ended with song; in between each woman was given time to tell her story.

It was interesting and very well done. I might mention now that the two women, Joyce and Donaleen, are featured in the February issue of *On Our Way*.

Joyce is a middle aged woman who was married for a number of years to a man with whom she was sexually incompatible. A lot of problems arose from this and she visited several psychiatrists.

The only one she received any help from was one who, stepping out of his professional role, advised a divorce. After him, she saw only one more -- he told her she had penis envy.

Transferred

Shortly after this, her husband was transferred out of town. She didn't go with him. She is presently living alone.

Donaleen is a young woman who was married and had an involvement with a married man with two children. Stresses built and depression deepened until she broke.

Her husband, a psychiatrist, referred her to a colleague. She attempted suicide once. She spent time on a medical and a psychiatric ward. Her husband was affected too; he couldn't understand why she'd have an affair with another man; Her being ill explained it all.

He was very happy when she went to the hospital. He became extremely hostile, however, as she began to get a grip on things. She refused to put up with this hostility. Donaleen is now living with three other women.

After the tape came a panel discussion. Dr. Lois Fuller, a psychiatrist at the University Hospital, was there. So were Joyce and Donaleen.

To start, both Joyce and Donaleen said that they felt they'd changed for the better since the tape was made (last summer). Both wondered why they'd done it in the first place.

Joyce had been in a predicament at that time since her daughter was making it.

Dr. Fuller commented that the mental hospital scene shown was very dismal albeit realistic and that there are better wards. She also mentioned the critical need of more women psychiatrists.

The first question posed was: as neither woman had appeared to have received much help, would a Consciousness-Raising group have been better?

Donaleen thought that she had received help from her psychiatrist as he had forced her to think for herself; even so, she did have informal discussions with friends.

Joyce, on the other hand, said that an encounter group would probably have been beneficial since she hadn't got any constructive help. She was a little foggy on this because it happened several years ago.

Asked if they'd been held solely responsible for everything that happened, both agreed. They'd gotten to the point where the thought was "it's got to be me". Joyce now feels less guilty as time goes by for the failure of the marriage.

Someone asked if either of their husbands had been invited into counseling. In Donaleen's case, it was rather ruled out as he was a psychiatrist himself. Joyce went to all sessions alone. Her husband did accompany her once to see a psychologist; he did tests which proved that both were completely normal.

Both considered going to a psychiatrist a last resort. Joyce couldn't talk to friends or relatives. Donaleen didn't want an ally. Also, "no one wanted to talk".

Distance

The general consensus was that a psychiatrist could be of more help because of the distance from the actual turmoil.

A woman related, rather unhappily, how a close friend of hers had gone to a psychiatrist before talking to her about his problems. This she couldn't understand.

Dr. Fuller said that an objective person could be of more help because of the lack of emotion involvement. A friend, however, could be hated regardless of with which party his/her sympathies lie.

Dr. Fuller, in response to a query, explained that the only way to find a good psychiatrist is to be referred by your family doctor. Get a number of referrals and make your choice from your knowledge of each. Many doctors will refuse to see you if you haven't been referred. Guts and persistence are essential. Don't hesitate to change doctors. Waiting lists can be quite lengthy: twelve to fourteen weeks isn't unusual.

Dr. Fuller approves the work of psychologists, psychiatrists nurses, the team approach, and group therapy.

A woman mentioned that her doctor ridiculed her pre-menstrual depressions as put-on. Dr. Fuller assured the woman that the vast hormonal changes can

cause

depressions, just as when birth control pills are first being used, depending on the individual woman. However, such depression doesn't usually go to the extent of suicidal wishes unless there is a deeper depression. The hormonal changes can also cause loss of concentration.

A comment was made about a number of male doctors who are "screwed up" in that they misdiagnose women's problems, eg. labelling a complaint the bored housewife syndrome when it's actually a thyroid problem.

Someone suggested registering a complaint with the College of Physicians. Dr. Fuller urged everyone having trouble with their doctors to "shop around". Also, every patient has the right to a second consultation without worrying about hurting the doctor's feelings.

A woman shared her story: she'd been in a very modern, stifle mental ward for two days (that's all she could stand). She'd wanted a padded cell where she could "go crazy" for a while without hurting herself or anyone else. However, as soon as she'd start to express any kind of violent feeling she'd been shot full of drugs. The only person she could relate to on the ward had been a student nurse. She objects to the concept of mental illness, where someone emotionally disturbed is sick. Dr. Fuller agreed, saying that mental illness is so new and complex that it's widely open to criticism.

Is it likely that many psychiatrists are in it for the money? Yes, money is indeed a key factor. Also, this field attracts many people who are personally disturbed. A well known fact is that, statistically, psychiatrists have the highest suicide rate of all professional fields.

The question of psychiatric training was brought up: are biases against women inherent in such training?

Dr. Fuller agreed, in reverse. She feels their isn't enough differentiation between male and female problems. Thus, in the predominantly male profession, each doctor is left to diagnose his patients with his personal societal biases in mind. However, in the United States, special committees have been set up to study women's problems.

At this point the meeting broke up for the evening. There will be four more meetings. They are held Tuesday evenings at 8:00 at the McDougall United Church (101 St. and Macdonald Drive). Of special interest is the showing of the film "Salt of the Earth" on March 19. There is a fee of \$1.00. For more information, contact the Women's Programme Centre: 432-1190, Student Union Building, Room 276, Campus.

by Barb Wolters